FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 112 *10 June 1982*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Proceedings of CEMA Session Continue in Budapest AA 1
Lazar Address AA 1
Bulgarian Premier AA 3
Cuban Delegate AA 3
Jaruzelski, Wozniak Depart AA 4
Delegation Heads Meet AA 4
CEMA Commission on Currency Ends Session in Brno AA 4
[RUDE PRAVO 5 Jun]

ALBANIA

Trade Union Congress Concludes Proceedings B 1
'Great Divergencies' Revealed at Versailles B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 9 Jun]

BULGARIA

BTA Commentary on Reagan's Westminster Speech [DRUMEV] C 1
Solidarity Committee Condemns Israeli Aggression C 1
BTA Report on USSR Technical Assistance C 2
Fatherland Front Congress To Open 21 June C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal-Led Delegation Departs for Budapest D 1
CPCZ Dignitaries Welcome 11th WFDY Congress D 1
Kempny Greets Assembly D 1
[Labudova in RUDE PRAVO 4 Jun]
Husak Meets WFDY Leaders D 3
Officials Attend Soiree D 3
Bilak Addresses Creative Artists' Union Congress D 4
Lenart Attends E. Slovak Party Conference D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Commentary on Israeli Actions [10 Jun] E 1
Stoph Meets With Representatives at CEMA Talks E 1
Sindermann-Led Delegation Continues Tunisia Visit E 2
Holds Talks With Ministers E 2
Meets With Prime Minister E 3
Honecker, Grenada's Bishop Hold Talks in Berlin E 3
Talks Concluded E 4
SED's Krenz Meets Palestinian Students 9 June E 4
Krolikowski Talks With DPRK Vice Premier Ho Tam E 5
ADN on Talks With West Berlin Officials E 5
Protests Border Provocations E 5
TV Discusses Traffic Accidents, Offenses E 6
FRG Border Violator Detained in Berlin E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Jun]

HUNGARY

Officials Meet With Foreign Dignitaries 9 June F 1
Kadar: Uruguay CP Leader F 1
Kadar: Soviet Premier Tikhonov F 1
Lazar: Tikhonov F 1
Havasi: CPSU's Dolgikh F 1
Nemeth: Polish Official F 2
Korom: SED's Verner F 2
Puja: World Peace Delegation F 2
MTI Communique Denounces Israeli Invasion F 2
Reception Held for CEMA Participants 9 June F 3
Briefs: Afghan Technical Cooperation; F 3
SFRY TV Cooperation

POLAND

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Rejects Reagan's Bundestag Speech G 1
Foreign Ministry Condemns Israeli Invasion G 1
Episcopate Conference Renews Invitation to Pope G 1
[Vatican]
Warsaw Cites Pope: 'Moral Obligation' To Visit G 2
Jaruzelski Returns From Budapest CEMA Session G 2
Gucwa, Sejm Delegation Arrive in Moscow 9 June G 2
ZSL Newspaper Interviews Deputy Foreign Minister G 2
[DZIENNIK LUDOWY]
Sejm Commission Head States Martial Law Doubts G 3
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 8 Jun]
Kiszczak Issues Order on Border Guards Day G 4
Milewski Chairs Meeting of PZPR Legal Commission G 4
Orzechowski Attends Siedlce Voivodship Meeting G 4
Mokrzyszczak, Glowczyk Attend Voivodship Plenums G 5
Factories Submit Proposals on Self-Government G 5
SZTANDAR MLODYCH Discusses Youth's Share in Power G 5
[Zawislinski, 4-6 Jun]
Frozen Food Prices Reduced To Clear Stocks G 7
Ministries Announce Improved Meat Supplies G 7
Briefs: Trade With USSR G 7

ROMANIA

Ceausescu To Visit Jordan 'Second Part of June' H 1
'Romanian People's Appeal' to UN on Disarmament H 1
Ceausescu Begins Visit to Bihor County 9 June H 2
Addresses Mass Rally H 2
Wood Products Protocol Signed With USSR H 7
[SCINTEIA 5 Jun]
Onescu Receives Soviet Friendship Official H 7
[SCINTEIA 5 Jun]
Castro Congratulates Dascalescu on Election H 7
[SCINTEIA 6 Jun]
Minister Berghianu Calls on Burundi President H 7
[SCINTEIA 2 Jun]
Ursu Calls on Austrian Science Minister H 8
Briefs: Statement on Energy H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Mojsov Holds Press Conference, Leaves Mexico	I	1
Views Mexican-Yugoslav Ties	I	1
Foreign Secretary Ends Visit	I	1
Presidency Condemns Israeli Invasion of Lebanon	I	2
TANJUG, TASS Officials Meet, Sign Contract	I	2
Talk With TASS Director	I	2
TANJUG-TASS Cooperation Accord	I	2
TANJUG Editor Weighs Havana Nonaligned Meeting	I	2
Pec Students Sentenced for Nationalist Offenses	I	3
Two Albanians Arrested	I	3
Nationalist Disturbances Scored	I	4
Kosovo Socialist Youth See Admission Work Faults	I	5
LCY CC Presidium President Pays Visit to Kosovo	I	5
'Irredentist' Injured While Resisting Arrest	I	5
New Slovene SAWP President Addresses Conference [3 Jun DELO]	I	6
Timetable for 12th LCY Congress Announced	I	7
Bakaric Successfully Undergoes Operation	I	7

PROCEEDINGS OF CEMA SESSION CONTINUE IN BUDAPEST

Lazar Address

LD091306 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 9 Jun 82

["CMEA -- Prime Minister Lazar's Address" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- After the address of Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, took the floor. He said:

"A noteworthy result is that the economies of our countries have developed basically according to the envisaged plan, even in the more difficult external and internal conditions, and have maintained and increased their proportion in world economy. Certain discriminative measures of the capitalist states and the pressure of the United States on its allies to introduce economic and financial boycott against our countries under the pretext of opposing the sovereign decisions made by the State Council of the Polish People's Republic last December for defending the people's state, have increased our problems but the measures have not and cannot achieve their aims. The steps that hinder the normal flow of the development of international economic relations cannot stop our progress as our community has tremendous potential and, as always in the past, we can count on the internationalist assistance of each other and primarily the Soviet Union. The bi- and multilateral cooperation realized in the CMEA further our development", emphasized Gyorgy Lazar.

"A significant fact of our renewal capacity and the superiority of our social system is that in today's world that is tension-ridden and full of economic crises, only the socialist countries are capable of maintaining full employment, assuring the conditions necessary for developing science, culture, health and general living standards. This is why our community constructing socialism and communism, and its supreme economic body continues to be attractive to the peoples fighting for better circumstances.

"When we weigh things up we can state with satisfaction that we have achieved a great deal. Agreeing with the previously made observations I, too, am of the opinion that the developments of the past years and today's situation hold important lessons for us. They strengthen the affirmation that we have to make our ranks even closer, have to accelerate the switch-over to the intensive development stage by deepening economic integration and establishing the complex system of the necessary scientific-technical, economic and organizational conditions. By exploiting our intellectual and material sources more efficiently, we can raise the capacity of our economies to a standard with which we can neutralize the disadvantageous consequences of capitalist crisis and business fluctuations more effectively than at present."

Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar then spoke of the plans to develop the Hungarian national economy. He said that a modest growth is envisaged for the five-year plan period. The main goals are to restore the external economic equilibrium and maintain present achievements. He said that in view of the deterioration of the trade terms by some 20 per cent, "balancing imports and exports and fulfilling our payment obligations-which we wish to fully meet in the future, too-is possible with more effective production but only by moderating the domestic consumption of national income." The prime minister added: "another important aim is to preserve living standards, and there is no other way to moderate consumption than to reduce the accumulation quota and to moderate the administrative costs of the budget with strict austerity measures.

"In these years it is necessary and unavoidable to considerably moderate the growth pace and to radically regroup the consumption of the national income. However, the end solution is to accelerate the switch-over to intensive development, to moderate production, to improve its profitability and export capability and simultaneously to deepen participation in the international division of labour-primarily in cooperation realized with the socialist countries.

"The demands arising from the nature of intensive development and the transformed world economic environment are different in quality from those we had to meet previously. This is why we decided to modernize - in accordance with our fundamentals - the production structure of our industry and agriculture, and why we began implementation of such new plans as developing micro-electronics, rationalizing energy management, expanding the protein animal feed basis and utilizing secondary raw materials. We are currently working out the complex plan of increasing economy with materials. Because of the causes mentioned, we continue to further develop planning methods, the means of central and company management, incentives, the organizational system and labour approach, thereby establishing better conditions for meeting new and greater demands."

Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar said that experience shows the right decisions have been taken. World economy has further deteriorated since the approval of the current five-year plan. "As we cannot give up the main goals of restoring equilibrium simultaneously with preserving the living standard, we had to further moderate the growth pace in our plan, together with the proportion of the national income which can be turned to investments and reserves. We further increased our demands of companies and took new steps to mobilize the reserves which can be explored with improved work."

Continuing his speech Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar said:

"The report of the CMEA Executive Committee offers a correct and important analysis of the work realized since the last session. I gladly support the statements which appreciate the contribution of our cooperation to the economic development of our countries. At the same time I also agree with the critical remarks. I consider the remark which emphasizes that the most important among the actual tasks is to consistently implement valid agreements and to mutually and continuously expand the goods exchange and cooperation relations, to be especially important. We cannot be satisfied with the present situation. Hitches causing problems in fulfilling the bi- and multilateral obligations occur more frequently than can be accepted. It is our common interest to take steps to keep the contracts and to improve discipline in observing the deadline of deliveries."

In this context Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar said that some 25 per cent of electric energy used by Hungary is imported from the socialist countries, therefore the smooth operation of the unified energy system of the CMEA member states is particularly important for Hungary.

With respect to developing robot-technology, the production and use of micro-processors, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar said: "The many-sided general agreements to be signed on occasion of the session provide a suitable framework for our countries to successfully cooperate in these extremely important branches, in the field of solving research and development tasks and the mutual exchange and utilization of production experience." He also spoke with satisfaction of the present, and soon to be established, division of labour in nuclear energetical machine production. "The first power plant to be realized with the coordinated cooperation of several countries is being built in Hungary. Therefore we are particularly concerned with the disciplined implementation of inter-governmental agreements.

Speaking about the programme of plan coordination for 1986-90, Prime Minister Lazar was pleased to note that the programme describes the increase in economic efficiency and the intensification of production as requirements.

"The programme plans to use the means of national economic planning and coordination to further guarantee faster implementation of technical and scientific findings and the promotion of specialization and cooperation of production. Mention should be made of the fact that in the manufacturing industries in general, and in the machine building and chemical industry in particular -- contrary to certain recommendations and economic interests -- there is still duplication of effort in development and an excessive emphasis on the end product, which hinders rational specialization and cooperation in the production of components.

"The manufacturing industries will not be able to play a greater role in broadening our cooperation, unless these attitudes are changed. Another key condition to rapid progress is the better organization of the components supply and the services."

Prime Minister Lazar remarked on the improvements to be made in the conditions for cooperation. "Now that economic integration has also to be chiefly used for the promotion of intensive development, it is more than ever necessary for the economic system of the CEMA to more actively facilitate the realization of the tasks, defined in cooperation in production and the technical and scientific fields, and to encourage interest in broadening cooperation, and to ensure more guarantees for the mutual and planned fulfilment of the obligations.

"We consider it important to be active in promoting economic cooperation with non-CMEA countries on the basis of equality and benefits for all sides. We regard it as justified that the CMEA member countries should pay special attention to the widening of relations with the developing countries. "We believe that by urging for the promotion of economic relations with the advanced capitalist countries on the basis of mutual interests and equality, we serve not only economic but also political interests. The search for the promotion of these relations is part of the efforts our countries are making to secure a return to the process of detente," concluded Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

Bulgarian Premier

LD091254 Budapest MTI in English 1951 GMT 9 Jun 82

["CMEA: Speech by Filipov" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- In his speech Bulgarian Prime Minister Grisha Filipov emphasized that future economic progress heavily depended on how raw material and energy problems were tackled. It is time for the member countries to adopt complex measures and programmes that solve these problems comprehensively by relying on integration, he said.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation stressed the need for CMEA countries to promote relations with countries with a socialist orientation. He also considered that relations with the advanced capitalist countries could become even more problematic, and said "consequently, we have to base our development chiefly on cooperation among ourselves. Naturally, we do not oppose the maintenance of relations with the West and, in fact, would like to expand these, but cooperation must have firm foundations and has to be oriented primarily to the countries that are themselves willing to be party to it".

Cuban Delegate

LD091250 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 9 Jun 82

["CMEA -- Speech by Rodriguez" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- In his analysis of the world economic situation Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice-president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, pointed out Washington makes great efforts to use the dependence of the socialist countries on capitalist trade and financial relations to exert pressure, to deprive the socialist countries of some of their goods supply sources and markets and to disturb the processes of granting credit. This threat has to be opposed with more coordinated work of the CMEA countries.

"It would be unreasonable for the socialist countries to endeavour to establish a closed world economy cut off from all capitalist economic relations. However, the socialist community has to establish a system of economic relations which enables the exploitation of the fundamentals of socialism."

He agreed with the conception that plan coordination should be complemented by coordinating the economic policy of the member countries. "We cannot allow the consequences of the continuously deepening crisis of capitalism to necessarily affect us," said Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

Jaruzelski, Wozniak Depart

LD091536 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar and Lubomir Strougal have held talks on the development of Hungarian-Czechoslovak economic cooperation in Budapest. The Czechoslovak premier is leading his country's delegation at the CEMA session which began yesterday.

The leader of the Polish delegation, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, has left our country. One of the members of the delegation, Marian Wozniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, returned to Warsaw with him. The guests were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel.

The delegations taking part in CEMA's Budapest session continued their consultation today.

Delegation Heads Meet

LD092346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Budapest, 9 Jun (ADN) -- The 36th CEMA meeting continued in the Budapest Duna-International Hotel today with a meeting of the heads of the delegations of the member-countries and with consultations by commissions and working groups.

On the sidelines of the CEMA deliberations there were meetings between representatives of the CEMA countries and delegations from Angola, Afghanistan, the PDRY, Laos, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

CEMA COMMISSION ON CURRENCY ENDS SESSION IN BRNO

AU081546 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 82 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "By Teletype, Mail, Telephone...column"]

[Text] A session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Currency and Finance Issues ended in Brno on Friday. Its members discussed the further development of the functions of the transferable ruble and the activity of the socialist international banks. The closing day of the session was attended by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier and permanent CEMA representative.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS CONCLUDES PROCEEDINGS

AU091358 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1230 GMT on 9 June broadcasts a 20-minute report on the closing session of the Albanian trade union congress. A reporter on the scene states that sessions were held to elect the Presidium, the president and secretaries of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions, and also members of the various sections, and then describes the arrival of leaders in the hall: "Enver Hoxha, Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Kadri Hasbiu, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Llami Gegprifti, Foto Cami, Prokop Murra, and Qirjako Mihali." Enver Hoxha then is reported greeting the leaders of the foreign delegations.

The reporter then states that the results of the socialist competitions were announced in which various districts were awarded the red flag of the Albanian trade unions and other awards.

Rita Marko announces the results of the elections of the Central Council of trade unions. The announcer states that the Presidium of the Central Council of trade unions is made up of 21 members, among them "Farije Salicaj, Gjon Bardhi, (Hasan Bekteshi), Idriz Dhrami, (Perparim Muco), Rita Marko, Skender Hoxha, Sotir Kocollari, Spiro Lengo", and others whose names are indistinct. Rita Marko is reelected president. The announcer then lists the secretaries of the Central Council of trade unions. The names are indistinct except for Farije Salicaj, Idriz Dhrami and Sotir Kocollari. The Central Council for Industry and Mines is made up of 47 members. The Central Council for Agriculture, 32 members; the Central Council for Construction, Communications and Communal Economy, 32 members; the Central Council for Education, Culture and Health, 32 members; and the Central Commission for Auditing, 7 members.

The reporter then states that Rita Marko delivers the closing speech. A 10-minute recording of the speech, interrupted by much applause, is given in which Marko states among other things that the congress has successfully concluded its proceedings. He continues: "The AWP Central Committee's greetings addressed to our congress is a new inspiration to the working class and all other workers and to the trade union organization for implementing the historic decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress for building socialism and defending the homeland."

Rita Marko also states that the congress expressed the unity of the working class and cooperativist peasantry, and the unity of the party and people. It expressed the high moral virtues of the working class and the workers' determination to fulfill the planned tasks relying entirely on our own forces. Rita Marko expresses his confidence in the working class and the trade unions to be able to realize all tasks set for them. He also thanks the foreign delegations which attended the congress for their greetings. He finally stresses the AWP's struggle against "imperialism, social imperialism, revisionism and all reaction," and its support for the proletarian revolutionary liberation struggle.

The announcer then states that the proceedings have closed.

'GREAT DIVERGENCIES' REVEALED AT VERSAILLES

AU091156 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Tirana, 9 Jun (ATA) -- The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article on the great divergencies that burst out at the recent meeting in Versailles and for the constant attempts of the USA to dictate its will. In Versailles, the article says, there was opened one of the darkest pages of the inter-Atlantic collaboration. Here as never before, burst out the sharp divergencies corroding "Western partnership." What was achieved in this meeting, the French news agency AFP reports, is the signing of an agreement which "hides the serious divergencies."

From Ottawa to Versailles, the article continues, the U.S. partners have frequently and persistently demanded that the Americans make changes in their economic policy. This diversionist policy has gravely hit the West European economy in crisis, shifting on it the consequences of the crisis of the U.S. economy. But Reagan did not come to Versailles to hear the known West European complaints, which he has never taken into consideration. His aim was to speak to them in the language of the boss and to dictate arrogantly the Washington's hegemonic policy, to force them to obey the leadership and follow the American chariot. As "AS PRESS" [ASSOCIATED PRESS] reported Reagan "promised no change in his policy."

The problem of functioning of foreign currency system has been an arena of a fierce duel first of all between France and the USA. France opposes the existing practice according to which Washington enjoys full freedom to use "the diplomacy of dollar," without taking into consideration at all the destructive consequences it brings about to the economy of its partners. The existing practice sows stagnation and general confusion in the monetary markets, great financial speculations which suit only the interests of U.S. capital.

After speaking of the U.S. opposition to every change in the existing situation in the sphere of foreign currency, the article continues further on:

Reagan and his Cabinet have publicly expressed themselves against the West European stand to maintain on foot and to develop the economic collaboration with the countries of the East. In Versailles, too, the U.S. President exerted new pressure on the allies to give up the "ost politik" and turn their eyes on the big overseas ally. The pressure and dictate exerted in Versailles by Reagan did not fail to leave traces. As AFP admits, "the USA succeeded to impose on its Western partners a kind of 'maturity' in their relations with the East."

These are not the sole disagreements reflected in Versailles. However they testify to the fact that the aggravation of international situation and the new proportions of the deepening of economic crisis promise but still more furious clashes in the fold of "Atlantic community", ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

BTA COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S WESTMINSTER SPEECH

AU091428 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Commentary by Krasimir Drumev, BTA observer -- "When There Is No Political Wisdom" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jun (BTA) -- With his speech before the British Parliament U.S. President Ronald Reagan creates extremely favourable premises to reach the goal he has obviously set himself -- to negotiate with the Soviet Union with a no result. [as received]

It would really be a miracle if the Soviet and American delegations sitting at the round table in Geneva will be able to pay no heed to the political atmosphere poisoned by Reagan in an incredibly arrogant fashion and do their job successfully. Because even the last provincial politician is aware of the fact that in order to hold effective negotiations what is needed is at least the slightest dose of good intention.

In his speech Reagan recalls that America has been on the world stage since recently and because of this reason the West Europeans have always been tolerant to their younger cousin. It is not so that the President wants, by saying these words, to be excused for his present conduct? Such a "reinsurance" is necessary -- because anticommunism has been ruling in the White House more than once, it is dominating in the very Westminster Hall of the British Parliament, but very few politicians take the liberty of employing a tone making the world think it is listening not to the leader of the Western superpower but of a presumptuous political dabbler in a local pub. We are aware of the offending nature of such a comparison, but is there any line in Reagan's speech to offer any proof of political wisdom, of sober thinking and at least of outer decency, when he speaks of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries?

Reagan truly quotes Leonid Brezhnev that the competition of the ideas and systems is absolutely compatible with the easing of the tension and peace. But what came out of the President's mouth cannot be called, even with the best possible will, in antagonism of ideas. It can be qualified only as abuse and slander, as a beginning of an ever more stepped up psychological war. And the strategists maintain that such a war preceded the other, the one with the bombs and tanks.

The U.S. President proposes to speak on the Soviet television and to enable Leonid Brezhnev speak on the American. It is curious what would Reagan tell the viewers? Whether he will add, after the general phrases about peace, that the United States does not exclude the possibility to strike a nuclear blow first, that the United States has a doctrine of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe, that in five years' time it will spent 1,500 milliard dollars on rearmament, that it began the production of new mass destruction weapons? Will he mention anything about the hotbeds of war, where they back up Britain in her colonial raid and Israel in her latest aggression?

The nice words of peace are pleasant to the ear, but why it so happened that when the first special UN session on disarmament was held, NATO adopted a long-term rearmament programme, and when now the second session gathered United States again wants to cross out the hopes of the people? Although since recently on the political stage, the world cannot excuse the United States just like disobedient pupils. Because the political primitivism side by side with straining of the muscles can break not the windows in a classroom but the home of the whole mankind. Contrary to the set-scene in Hollywood, this home is unique and indispensable.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE CONDEMNS ISRAELI AGGRESSION

AU091927 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jun (BTA) -- Prompted by the next in a series [of] Israeli armed aggression against Lebanon the committee for solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa released a declaration in which it is stressed that these latest bandit acts are a direct result of the Camp David deal and of the "strategic cooperation" between Israel and the United States.

They are a gross violation of the UN Charter and the norms of the international law. The aim is more than clear -- to occupy new territories, to deal a blow on the progressive Lebanese, Palestinian and Arab forces with the view to forcing them [to] renounce their rights and accept the Israeli dictate.

"The Bulgarian public condemns most severely the next in a series [of] Israeli armed and terroristic aggression which threatens again the peace in the Middle East and in the world. The declaration insists on not only ceasing it but also on the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Lebanese territory, on searching a just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict", the declaration reads in part.

BTA REPORT ON USSR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

AU090928 Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jun (BTA) -- So far about 230 projects have been built in Bulgaria with the technical cooperation of the Soviet Union. Among these are the first atomic power plant in the Balkans -- Kozloduy with a capacity of 1760 megawatts, the thermo-power plants of Varna - 1260 megawatts, Maritsa-east - III - 840 megawatts, the metallurgical works of Kremikovtsi, etc.

The agreements signed by the governments of the two countries provide for the construction of another 130 projects.

The total capacity of the power blocks built with the technical cooperation of the Soviet Union, amounts to 6793 megawatts. These electro power plants turn out 80 percent of the electric energy produced in Bulgaria.

Ferrous metallurgy in Bulgaria is another branch set up with the assistance of the Soviet Union. The enterprises built with the aid of Soviet specialists, turn out 98 percent of the rolled iron in the country, and 100 percent of the pig iron.

The Soviet country rendered aid to Bulgaria in the building of twenty machine-building enterprises; 32 plants in the sphere of non-ferrous metallurgy. The chemical enterprises equipped with machinery of Soviet make, turn out 60 percent of this country's total chemical output.

FATHERLAND FRONT CONGRESS TO OPEN 21 JUNE

AU081513 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jun (BTA) -- The ninth congress of the most numerous Bulgarian public-political organization, the Fatherland Front, (membership of 4,380,000) will start on June 21.

At a press conference on this occasion the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, announced that about 2,500 delegates will take part in the work of the congress and also above 50 delegates from abroad. At the concluded annual meetings and conferences of the organization, more than 350,000 members have taken the floor and more than 160,000 proposals have been made. During the annual campaign the cadre composition of the organization has been seriously renovated. Many young people have been included in the leadership. More than 50 per cent of them are in the 30 - 40 age bracket.

Speaking about the place and the role of the organization in the political system of the country, Mr Pencho Kubadinski stressed the intensified participation of the Fatherland Front in the formation of the representative bodies of state power, in the ever broader unfolding of socialist democracy.

Today, he said, the Fatherland Front has become a better exponent of the popular interests, embodying the unity of communists, agrarians and non-party members.

STROUGAL-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST

LD072108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpt] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, left Prague for Budapest by air today to attend the 36th CEMA session. The delegation consists of: Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier and permanent representative of Czechoslovakia in the CEMA Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Ladizlav Gerle, deputy federal premier, Zbynek Sojak, departmental head of the party's Central Committee, and Ladislav Supka, federal minister for technological and investment promotion.

CPCZ DIGNITARIES WELCOME 11TH WFDY CONGRESS

Kempny Greets Assembly

AU081404 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by Hana Labudova/CTK: "The Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) Was Opened in Prague; Youth Unity Strengthens the Voice of Peace"]

[Excerpts] The next speaker was Comrade Josef Kempny, who said among other things:

Permit me to most ardently greet you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee and the CSSR Government, and to welcome you to Prague, the capital of our socialist country.

Accept the personal greetings and the wishes of many successes in your negotiations from Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

We are sincerely glad that it is Prague that has become the scene of the 11th assembly of WFDY member organizations, an assembly which will undoubtedly become a significant event for the progrssive, anti-imperialist youth movement.

Your devoted efforts for more than three decades have become part and parcel of the struggle waged by the revolutionary forces of the world for liberating man from exploitation, for freedom and independence of nations and for social progress. Under the WFDY's slogan "Youth march forward united for a lasting peace!" the young people of our entire planet -- of different world outlooks, political appurtenance and religious denomination, as well as of different skin colors -- are becoming united.

The youth of the whole world is facing a whole number of exacting and historically creative tasks which cannot be resolved by weapons, but only by the force of spirit and by international cooperation. The global problems of nourishment, energy, raw materials and living environments have accumulated. Only by resolving them can we overcome the material problems and ensure a life without poverty and unjust differences for the youth. Youth's unification with advanced science and with technical progress is shaping a motive force that is capable of overcoming many obstacles to socioeconomic advance and of speeding up social progress. The revolutionary role of the youth and world peace are merging into one.

During your stay in our country you will have occasion to get to know what the young generation of one of the countries of the socialist communisty is living with -- the young generation of a country which regards care for man and his all-round development as the whole purpose of its endeavors. The Socialist Youth Union is striving to fill the life of our youth with deeds that are useful to socialism and to the cause of peace, and also to leave enough space in it for enriching hobby activities. All this makes the union simultaneously a close fellow-combatant of the communist party.

The effort to improve youth's position throughout the world, to ensure and fulfill all its basic rights, is becoming increasingly connected with the struggle of all progressive forces for a lasting life in peace. Today mankind has no more important and urgent task than to prevent war.

In the endeavor to consolidate its positions and to attain supremacy, imperialism has started a long-lasting and frontal attack against all progressive and revolutionary forces, against the workers and national-liberation movement, against socialism. The imperialist circles are unable to reconcile themselves to the fact that an increasing number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America are throwing off the neocolonialist fetters and taking their own path. That is why imperialism is more and more openly striving to blackmail the world, to intimidate it by brutal provocations and war plans.

But world development has long since ceased to be determined by the intentions and military potential of imperialism. The aggressive policy of world imperialism is confronting the increasingly powerful and growing forces of peace.

It is to the historic merit of the peace policy purused by the states of the socialist community and of the common struggle of all progressive, democratic and peace forces that for 37 years it has been possible to successfully prevent another world war. Despite this, the nations of a whole number of countries in various parts of the world were not spared war horrors and sufferings in their struggle for freedom against imperialist aggression. We want to spare the present youth and the following generations from having to undergo them.

The Soviet Union's peace policy, the unity of the socialist countries and the activity of progressive forces throughout the world are a reliable guarantee of the preservation of peace and the development of the people's cooperation, their freedom and their happy future.

Our country is adding its voice to those that are demanding a halt to the production of new nuclear arms, of the neutron bomb and other mass destruction means, and that demand international detente and the consolidation of trust among states with different social systems be achieved.

We received with gratification the news that official talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting and reducing strategic arms would be opened toward the end of this month in Geneva. These negotiations can contribute toward the desirable result, provided they are conducted on the basis of equal rights, respect for mutual security and the endeavor to reach a specific agreement. It is impossible to doubt such an approach on the part of the Soviet Union.

We are convinced that the struggle for ensuring the inalienable people's right for independent development, which has changed the face of the world during the last several decades, is a process that cannot be stopped. We appreciate the fact that also in this struggle of peoples for liberty and independence, the WFDY and its member organizations are playing a significant role, Comrade J. Kempny said in conclusion.

Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth Union, also spoke in the discussion. He greeted the delegates on behalf of the millions of members of the Leninist Komsomol and then read the message sent to the 11th WFDY Assembly by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

He condemned the open U.S. interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, the attempts to reverse the progressive developments in the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and to suppress the national liberation movement. He then appraised the role played by the WFDY and called the organization of a world-wide antiwar youth campaign, which would consolidate yet further the anti-imperialist solidarity of the young generation in the battle for peace and social progress, the WFDY's weightiest goal in the eighties.

The discussion continued late into the evening. A frequent topic of the statements was the struggle for ensuring the rights of the young generation in those countries where there are still obstacles preventing their all-round development.

The negotiations of the delegates to the 11th WFDY Congress will continue on Friday.

Husak Meets WFDY Leaders

LD092148 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, -- Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and other high party and state officials met tonight with leading representatives of the member organizations of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) attending its 11th assembly here.

Gustav Husak appreciated the part played by the progressive youth movement headed by WFDY in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, social progress and the rights of the young generation. He said the most pressing task today was to preserve and strengthen peace, and expressed the conviction that young people, members of WFDY organizations, will continue to participate in these efforts along with all democratic forces in the world.

WFDY officials thanked for the care given by the Czechoslovak party and government bodies to the preparation of the Prague assembly of the most representative organization of progressive youth in the world.

Officials Attend Soiree

LD092342 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The president of the CSSR and the Federal Government tonight held a friendly reception in Prague Castle on the occasion of the 11th WFDY Congress. The meeting was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; other members of the party Central Presidium Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the party Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission and other leading personalities of our political and public life.

At the soiree Comrade Gustav Husak met WFDY representatives and the leading officials of WFDY member organizations who informed him about the progress of their Prague session. Comrade Husak praised the contribution of the progressive youth movement led by the WFDY, in the fight against imperialism, for peace, social progress and the rights of the young generation.

The reception was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BILAK ADDRESSES CREATIVE ARTISTS' UNION CONGRESS

LD091212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Our reporter Miroslav Langer speaks from the international hotel in Prague, where the congress of Czechoslovak Creative Artists' Union is in progress:

The congress is continuing with a discussion on the activity of the congress and the results of creative work in the past period. It will also analyze the tasks of creative arts in the eighties. Vasil Bilak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke in the discussion this morning.

He spoke about the great significance of art in our life and stressed the need for its effective influence in the service of noble socialist and communist goals. The criterion of works of art, said Comrade Bilak, remains in their artistic force, their ability to enrich the life of man, to teach him to appreciate the values of life and the fruits of human work, to value progressive traditions and the history of the nation, and to help advance the party and the socialist community.

Everything new in art is connected with and conditioned by finding and discovering one's own subjective viewpoint. One cannot, however, forget that the striving for originality should not be replaced with formalist experiments which are an end in themselves. From there it is only a short step to rejecting the principles of socialist creation and its social function.

Comrade Vasil Bilak went on to say that the key issue, which cannot leave anyone indifferent on any (?level) -- including artists -- is the issue of preserving peace. In the world's striving for peace, art also has a significant, in many ways irreplaceable, role. Art is one of the most reliable messengers of understanding and friendship between people.

In conclusion, Comrade Vasil Bilak expressed his conviction that creative art will always be on the side of the people, socialism and peace.

Other participants in the discussion are reacting to Comrade Bilak's speech. They point out the need to create artistically valuable, powerful and truthful works of art which will strengthen people's relation to our society and which will be aesthetically and socially effective.

The discussion at the Second Congress of the Czechoslovak Creative Artists Union in Prague is continuing.

LENART ATTENDS E. SLOVAK PARTY CONFERENCE

LD091234 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Leading officials of the East Slovak Regional Party Committee and district party organizations of the region are meeting in Michalovce today. They are discussing implementation of the CPCZ Congress' conclusions on improving the quality of the party's membership base and implementation of economic plans in industry, the building industry and in agriculture.

The meeting is attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTARY ON ISRAELI ACTIONS

LD100910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0107 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Under the headline "Veto Against Peace and International Law," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND published the following commentary on Thursday:

Disregarding the clear protest of the whole world, the Israeli aggressor is continuing its barbaric war against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. Tel Aviv's fighter bombers are leaving heavily populated residential areas and vital supply plants in Lebanese towns in ruins. Women and children are dying and severely injured people are lying without help in the ruins of houses. The Israeli aggression troops unscrupulously shot up the International Red Cross Center in Sidon during a grenade attack. Thousands of families from Nabatiyah, Tyre and Sidon are fleeing on foot before the murdering and burning soldiers.

Israel's dirty war is an unprecedented breach of international law, an absolute disregard for all norms of international coexistence. That is why a storm of protest is going round the world. No decent person can remain calm when one state attacks another out of the blue, butchers its citizens, bombs its towns. The international public knows that it is the stated aim of the Zionist rulers in Israel to annex wide areas of Lebanon and to physically exterminate the Palestinian people living in exile in Lebanon. Both the citizens of Lebanon and the Palestinians, whose possessions Israel has taken, are to be killed so that no one remains who might fight for the right to return to his homeland and create an independent state of his own.

Begin and his clique are acting under the motto: The only good Palestinian is a dead Palestinian.

The wave of condemnation against Israel is even extending as far as government circles of imperialist states which until now supported Tel Aviv's policy. Indeed, in view of the barbarity of the Israeli big-power chauvinists and the anger they evoke in all peoples, scarcely anyone wants to expose himself to the suspicion of having anything to do with the war crimes of the Israeli rulers.

Only the United States, Israel's closest ally, regarded it as proper to approve Israel's aggression and genocide with its veto. In this way, the U.S. representative on Tuesday night blocked the resolution put forward by Spain in the UN Security Council and supported by all members of the body, which condemned the aggressor for disregarding the demands of the international community for an end to hostilities and the withdrawal of its troops. This is a veto against the life of the Palestinian people, a veto against international law, a veto against peace in the Middle East and the world.

Once again it is clear why the warmongers in Tel Aviv had the audacity to take on the whole world. They have U.S. imperialism as an accomplice which needs them as a strategic base for its profit and power interests in the Middle East, which equips them with the most up-to-date weapons, gives them every kind of financial aid, blesses their war adventures and tries to shelter them from international condemnation by its veto. This veto also reveals a dilemma, however. It acts as a boomerang by drawing the condemnation of nations for the murderer also onto his accomplices.

STOPH MEETS WITH REPRESENTATIVES AT CEMA TALKS

LD092346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Budapest, 9 Jun (ADN) -- On the sidelines of the CEMA deliberations there were meetings between representatives of the CEMA countries and delegations from Angola, Afghanistan, the PDRY, Laos, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and other members of the GDR delegation had cordial talks with, among others, Lopo do Nascimento, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and Angolan minister of planning and foreign trade, and with Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee, secretary for economic affairs and secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly of Mozambique. Questions of bilateral relations and the consolidation of cooperation, especially in the economic sphere, were discussed.

Willi Stoph met with the head of the SFRY delegation, Zvone Dragan, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council. Questions of further economic cooperation were discussed during the cordial meeting.

Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had a friendly meeting with Mohaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES TUNISIA VISIT

LD091318 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The GDR People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann which is in Tunisia honored the heroes of the national liberation struggle yesterday in (?Tabarqa). On their arrival the guests were cordially received by the governor of the industrial city and port, who briefed the GDR parliamentarians on the region's traditions in the liberation struggle and on the importance of the administrative area for the national economy. The deputation then visited industrial establishments.

Holds Talks With Minister

LD092136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 9 Jun (ADN) -- The delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, headed by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, met with the Tunisian foreign minister, Beji Caid es-Sebsi, in Tunis today for a talk on bilateral and topical international questions. During the talk, which took place in a friendly and open atmosphere, the present level of relations between the two states was praised. Horst Sindermann and Beji Caid es-Sebsi also stressed that there are still many possibilities for the further expansion of cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage. The visit by the GDR delegation will also assist this, the Tunisian foreign minister said.

Questions of safeguarding world peace played a large role in the talk. The head of the GDR delegation explained GDR policy, which is aimed at achieving substantive progress in the struggle for peace, arms limitation and disarmament. The Tunisian foreign minister pointed to the agreement of views on basic questions despite the differing social systems in the two countries.

Both sides condemned Israel's new, barbaric aggression against Lebanon, which they described as a serious threat to world peace and as a challenge to the whole world public opinion. Horst Sindermann stressed the GDR's solidairty with and support for the just struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He reaffirmed the demand for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the troops of aggression from Lebanon and for respect for and implementation of the UN resolutions. During the talk a copy of the statement of the SED Central Committee, of the GDR Council of State and the Council of Ministers on Israel's aggression against Lebanon was handed over.

Prior to this, the People's Chamber delegation met with the Tunisian minister of national economy, Abdelaziz Lasram, for a talk.

During a visit to Bizerta on Tuesday, the delegation honored the heroes of the national liberation struggle of the Tunisian people. The head of the delegation, Horst Sindermann, laid a wreath at a memorial overlooking the city.

Meets ... th Prime Minister

LD092252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tunis, 9 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR parliamentary delegation headed by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received by the Tunisian prime minister, Mohamed Mzali in Tunis today. The talk, which was held in a friendly and open atmosphere, was also attended by the speaker of the Tunisian National Assembly, Mahmoud Mess..di. Prior to this, Horst Sindermann and his delegation had a meeting with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi.

The talks focused on bilateral questions and current international problems, above all the safeguarding of peace and the barbaric Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Horst Sindermann explained the policy of the GDR, which is directed at achieving substantive progress in the struggle for peace, arms limitation and disarmament.

He noted that the GDR attaches the greatest importance to the development of its relations with other states on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage. The parties in the talk expressed their satisfaction with the level of bilateral cooperation attained so far and also noted that there are still many opportunities for deepening and expanding it.

Prime Minister Mzali expressed confidence that the visit by the People's Chamber delegation will assist this aim.

This afternoon, the GDR delegation met with the assistant secretary general of the Arab League, Adnan Umran. At the meeting in the headquarters of that organization Horst Sindermann presented a copy of the statement of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers on Israel's aggression against Lebanon. Horst Sindermann reaffirmed the GDR's full solidarity with the just struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and of all Arab peoples against the aggressive policy of imperialism and Zionism.

He said that the GDR has always stood at the side of the Arab peoples and in this difficult situation will resolutely meet its responsibilities. He said that the Zionist rulers of Israel and their backers must be stopped by joint action.

Adnan Umran was deeply moved and expressed thanks for the GDR's solidarity, which he values highly: "We greatly value the support of the socialist countries for the Arab cause and for the Palestinian people." He also accused the United States of supporting the aggressor Israel. The aggression shows who are the true friends of the Arab peoples and who are their enemies. In this connection Adnan Umran supported the further deepening of cooperation between the GDR and the Arab League.

HONECKER, GRENADA'S BISHOP HOLD TALKS IN BERLIN

LD092330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- The party and government delegations of the two states led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, began their official talks today in the SED Central Committee building in Berlin.

Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the efforts made by the GDR workers to realize the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Maurice Bishop outlined the successes achieved in the political, economic and social field in the 3 weeks after the victory of the popular revolution in Grenada. Honecker resolutely condemned the attempts by the most aggressive imperialist circles to interfere in the internal affairs of Grenada. He confirmed the GDR's solidarity with the people of the Caribbean island.

Maurice Bishop praised the GDR's internationalist solidarity with the people of his country and with all the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean who were struggling for their national and social liberation. Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop strongly opposed all attempts to deflect Nicaragua from the path of national independence and social progress through political and economic pressure and the use of military force.

In view of the imperialist course of confrontation and the arms drive, they described the safeguarding of peace as the key question for mankind and they expressed their full support for the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress. Leonid Brezhnev's latest initiatives, especially his far-reaching proposals at the 19th Komsomol Congress, were a renewed expression of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and a realistic and constructive alternative to the dangerous policy of imperialism.

Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop strongly condemned Israel's latest aggression against Lebanon. They assessed this development as a result of the course of the most aggressive imperialist forces, especially the United States, which was including this region in its confrontation policy. The two statesmen spoke strongly in favor of the immediate ending of the Israeli act of aggression. They called for Israel's complete withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab areas occupied since 1967 and for the granting of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and to the formation of an independent state.

The consultations, which were held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, were also attended by the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag, and the members of the Central Committee Politburo of the New Jewel Movement Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman and Agriculture Minister George Louison and other persons from both sides.

Talks Concluded

LD101112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0856 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR and Grenada party and government delegations, headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada continued and concluded their official talks on Thursday morning in the SED Central Committee building. The signing of a joint statement on the results of the talks is planned.

The last day of the Grenadan party and government delegations official visit began with a morning visit to the GDR state border at the Brandenburg Gate.

SED'S KRENZ MEETS PALESTINIAN STUDENTS 9 JUNE

LD092334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 9 Jun (ADN) -- There was a cordial meeting in Prague today between the FDJ delegation to the WFDY General Assembly headed by the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Egon Krenz, and the delegation of the Palestine Students General Federation [GUPS]. Egon Krenz pointed to the traditions of friendship between the GDR and the Arab people of Palestine which also determined relations between the two youth organizations. In these days especially, when the PLO fighters were again being severely tested by Israeli agression against Lebanon, the youth of the GDR wished to express their solidarity with all Palestinian patriots, Egon Krenz emphasized.

The chairman of GUPS, Abu Nasir, stressed that friendship was the dominant feeling of the members of his organiztion toward the people of the GDR, the SED and the FDJ.

For many years the FDJ had been giving ideological and material assistance to the youth of the Arab people of Palestine. The identity of views in the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and aggression and for peace, democracy and social progress was a secure foundation for stable relations. Egon Krenz and Abu Nasir signed an agreement on cooperation for the period 1983-84.

KROLIKOWSKI TALKS WITH DPRK VICE PREMIER HO TAM

LD092328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1859 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister of the GDR, held a friendly talk on Wednesday with Ho Tam, vice premier of the State Administration Council and foreign minister of the DPRK, and candidate member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee. Ho Tam is making a stopover in Berlin. The two men discussed current international problems, particularly the situation in Europe and the Far East, and questions of the continued all-round development of cooperation between the two states.

It was found that the relations between the GDR and the DPRK are developing successfully in many areas with the implementation of the agreements made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The two men stressed that the international situation has been appreciably worsened by the confrontation and arms buildup policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States. Both sides will continue actively to support the preservation of peace, international detente and disarmament.

Dr Herbert Krolikowski stressed that the GDR calls decisively for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

ADN ON TALKS WITH WEST BERLIN OFFICIALS

LD072254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun (ADN) -- An official representative of the GDR Government, Ambassador Dr Walter Mueller, received an official representative of the West Berlin Senat, Gerhard Kunze, for talks today. During the meeting they discussed questions of mutual interest. The GDR side reaffirmed its readiness for further improvement of mutual relations and for the settlement of existing questions. Attempts by the Senat representative to interfere in the GDR's internal affairs were rejected.

Protests Border Provocations

LD091328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1102 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today energetically protested to the West Berlin Senat about serious provocations carried out lately from West Berlin against the GDR state border. The West Berlin Senat is again called on to fulfill its responsibility for guaranteeing order and security on the GDR state border and to stop provocative acts by antidetente forces. The hope was expressed that the competent West Berlin authorities will take every precaution in future to prevent such provocations.

TV DISCUSSES TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, OFFENSES

DW019207 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1800 GMT on 8 June in its program "Answers" carries a 30-minute studio discussion on traffic safety in the GDR. Answering questions by the editor in the studio and viewers who are invited to phone in are Wolfram Schorn, colonel of the People's Police and deputy chief of the Traffic Police Main Department in the GDR Interior Ministry; Dr Joachim Schlegel, Supreme Court Presidium member; Horst Schlimper, president of the German Motor Sports Association; and Prof Heinz (Trebstein), director of the Research Institute for Traffic Safety at the College for Transportation Friedrich Liszt, Dresden.

Asked about the tendency of traffic accidents in the GDR in the first 5 months of this year, Colonel Schorn says that traffic accidents decreased by 6.5 percent, offenses by 1.1 percent and the number of injured by 5.0 percent. This downward trend confirms developments in the years 1977 through 1981 when the number of motor vehicles rose by roughly 1 million, while the number of traffic accidents fell by some 10,000. The total number of motor vehicles in the GDR at present is 4.8 million; in addition, there are 1.6 million motorcycles and 1.1 million trailers. Some 7.5 million citizens have a driving licence.

Asked about the activities of his association, Horst Schlimper notes that solving traffic safety problems is its primary task. In the period 1977 through 1981 some 74,000 training courses were held with 4 million participants, including 1,400 courses for 412,000 children and 3,000 courses for 100,000 senior citizens. In addition, 359,000 motor vehicles were technically checked and part of them repaired by the association's honorary members.

Traffic offenses committed under the influence of alcohol have been "constant over a long period of time," Justice Schlegel says, although delinquency in this field has not risen by the same proportion as the number of vehicles. He considers this to be a relatively positive balance but stresses that traffic accidents as a result of alcohol consumption often have very serious consequences and that, therefore, the Supreme Court Presidium recently instructed the courts of justice that consistent action must be taken against such irresponsible drivers. In this connection Colonel Schorn informs that controls by the traffic police have been intensified, with some 30,000 driving licenses being withdrawn last year. These measures -- the withdrawal of driving licences as well as a minimum penalty of 1 year imprisonment for accidents involving serious injuries or casualties -- have proved to be very effective, Justice Schlegel says, because the quota of recidivism is "relatively low."

Answering a question about the reasons for the high percentage -- 19.8 percent -- of bicyclists and motorcyclists involved in traffic accidents, Horst Schlimper notes that these drivers in most cases overrate their own abilities and are insufficiently qualified for driving. Therefore, the German Motor Sports Association together with the Transport Ministry plans to introduce driving schools including practical training for motorcyclists. It has not been envisaged however, to raise the age limit of 15 years for motorcyclists.

FRG BORDER VIOLATOR DETAINED IN BERLIN

AU081310 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday a man violated the GDR state border in the Berlin-Prenzlauer Berg District. The border violator was detained. He has no identification papers with him. According to his statements he is FRG citizen Lothar Freier. The responsible GDR organs are examining the details of the border violation and the identity of the person.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH FOREIGN DIGNITARIES 9 JUNE

Kadar: Uruguay CP Leader

LD091104 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] In Budapest Janos Kadar has conducted a discussion with the first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Rodney Arismendi. At the meeting they briefed one another about their parties' tasks and exchanged views about some important issues of the international workers movement and international life. At the meeting they devoted great attention to the Central and South American situation.

Kadar: Soviet Premier Tikhonov

LD091814 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The 36th CEMA session is continuing its work in Budapest today.

In the Central Committee headquarters Janos Kadar received Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov who is participating in the CEMA session. Besides discussion of Hungarian-Soviet relations, the meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was devoted to cooperation between the countries of the socialist community and to issues surrounding the international communist and workers' movement. Ferenc Hasavi, MSZMP Central Committee secretary; Janos Berecz, head of a Central Committee department; Vladimir Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary; and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Hungary, took part in the meeting.

Lazar: Tikhonov

LD092122 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) — Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, held talks with Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, head of the Soviet delegation attending the 36th session of the CEMA, in Budapest on Wednesday.

At the cordial friendly talks the two prime ministers exchanged views on topical Hungarian-Soviet political, cultural and scientific issues. They paid special attention to economic cooperation between the two countries. The prime ministers informed each other on the implementation of the Hungarian and Soviet five-year national economic plans. They reviewed the current position of Hungarian-Soviet goods exchange and examined ways to expand turnover and the main tendencies of developing many-sided specialization and expanding cooperation. Also present at the meeting was Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and co-chairman of the commission.

Havasi: CPSU's Dolgikh

LD092118 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met with Vladimir Dolgkih, alternate member of the Political Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, in Budapest on Wednesday. They discussed topical issues of Hungarian-Soviet economic relations.

Nemeth: Polish Official

LD092114 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, has held talks with Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship Committee of the PUWP, who is heading a delegation to Hungary in the framework of twin country relations and has paid a visit to the south Hungarian county Bacs-Kiskun.

Korom: SED's Verner

LD092046 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met Paul Verner, member of the Political Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and secretary of the Central Committee, who is a member of the GDR delegation attending the 36th session of the CMEA, on Wednesday in Budapest.

Puja: World Peace Delegation

LD090830 Budapest MTI in English 0612 9 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 8 Jun (MTI) -- In New York on Tuesday, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who is there to attend the second special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly, had talks with a delegation of the World Peace Council [WPC[, which is in New York also to attend the session.

The members of the delegation, headed by Romesh Chandra, chairman of the council, had a friendly consultation with Minister Puja on timely problems of the struggle for peace and disarmament. The meeting was also attended by Pal Racz, Hungary's envoy at the United Nations.

MTI COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES ISRAELI INVASION

LD100854 Budapest MTI in English 0645 GMT 10 Jun 82

["Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- MTI communique:

"The Israeli army launched an extensive armed aggression against the Republic of Lebanon on June 5. The terrorist action of Israeli war machinery [word indistinct] the lives of innocent Lebanese, Palestinian Arab and civil inhabitants, women, children and the aged. As a consequence of the operation "Peace for Galilee," a name which is immensely cynical, Lebanese cities, villages and settlements have been reduced to ruins. It is obvious that the present aggression of the Israeli leadership cannot be at all justified. The aggression is aimed at physically annihilating the Lebanese progressive forces, the Palestinian Arabs who found refuge in Lebanon and their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization. This is only the reason why it ignores international law, the sovereignty of the Republic of Lebanon and the resolutions of the United Nations and the protest of the progressive forces of the world.

"The Israeli Government could not continue its adventurist policy which endangers world peace as well as the peoples of the area if it did not enjoy open political, military and economic support of extremist imperialist circles.

"Israel's attack against Lebanon once again illustrates that the Middle East crisis cannot be settled alone by the countries concerned. A lasting, just and comprehensive settlement is possible [word indistinct] through negotiations, at an international with the participation of all sides. [as received]

"The Hungarian people condemn with profound indignation the Israeli action against Lebanon. The people of the Hungarian People's Republic declare their solidarity with the Lebanese progressive forces which are heroically fighting a superior force, and with the sacrificing struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The people of the Hungarian People's Republic demand, together with the peace-loving peoples of the world, the immediate termination of Israeli aggression, the prompt and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops to beyond the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon and the assurance of the country's sovereignty and territorial unity."

RECEPTION HELD FOR CEMA PARTICIPANTS 9 JUNE

LD092112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] In Parliament House, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has given a reception on the occasion of the CEMA session. The reception was attended by the delegations at the session and also by CEMA Secretary Nikolay Faddeyev.

Apart from Hungarian delegation members Gyorgy Aczel and Janos Borbandi, deputy premiers and several members of the government were also there.

At the reception, held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, president of the Presidential Council Pal Losonczi greeted those present on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Presidential Council and government. He expressed his conviction that the Budapest session will contribute to the further development of the cooperation of the CEMA countries.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION -- Kabul, 8 June (MTI) -- A delegation of TESCO, the Hungarian organization for technical and scientific cooperation, had talks in Kabul between June 1 and 4 with officials of the State Planning Commission on questions of bilateral technical-scientific cooperation. A technical-scientific cooperation work programme for 1982-1983 was signed during the visit. [Budapest MTI in English 1837 GMT 8 Jun 82 LD]

SFRY TV COOPERATION -- Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- Karoly Megyeri, vice-president of Hungarian television, and Bosko Vucinic, deputy director of Belgrade television, signed a work plan regulating cooperation of the two companies on Tuesday in Budapest. Under the terms of the work plan for 1982-1983, the television companies will commemorate the national days of each other's countries, exchange shooting crews, and attend film showings and festivals organized. Joint programmes are also planned. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1842 GMT 8 Jun 82 LD]

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REJECTS REAGAN'S BUNDESTAG SPEECH

LD100940 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 10 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 June -- "The spectacular, ostensibly 'new' proposals by President Reagan" concerning arms and forces reductions in central Europe "in fact do not touch on the basic question," says ZYCIE WARSZAWY commenting on the Reagan Bundestag speech delivered on the eve of the NATO summit in Bonn.

"Reagan also stressed in Bundestag the necessity for NATO to strengthen its conventional forces," the daily went on. "Will such posture by President Reagan really allay the fears of these West German circles which doubt the sincerity of the President's recent disarmament proposals?" wonders the paper. "One can hardly expect the summit opening in Bonn today to produce answers that would go beyond mere declarations," said the paper adding that the real answer will only come when negotiations start.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ISRAELI INVASION

LD091804 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] In connection with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has published a statement in Warsaw which states that the massed Israeli attack from land, sea and air is a further act of aggression against the Arab states, against the sovereignty, inviolability and integrity of Lebanese territory.

The aim of the invasion is the physical liquidation of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, the destruction of their political and military organizations, the terrorizing of Arab nations and the imposing on Lebanon of the Israeli-American policy of diktat from a position of strength, and separatist solutions in the spirit of the Camp David treaty, which negate the undeniable rights of the Palestinian nation.

The Israeli aggression, the statement says further, is a violation of the basic norms of international law and the principles of coexistance between the nations and a cynical challenge to the United Nations. This is shown by the fact that Israel arrogantly ignores the Security Council resolutions. It is obvious that Israel could not have led such a policy of aggression and terror against the Arab states and the Palestinian nation without the support and agreement of its imperialist protectors.

Expressing the deep indignation of the Polish society, the Government of the Polish People's Republic resolutely condemns the new Israeli war against the Lebanese and Palestinian nations and the aims this war seeks to achieve, and demands an immediate cessation by Israel of military activity and withdrawal of its troops from the territory of Lebanon. The continuation of the aggression threatens a broadening of the military actions in this area with ominous consequences for world peace.

Poland expresses solidarity with the victims of the barbaric aggression and will continue to act consistantly for a full and just solution of the Middle East conflict which will consider the rights and interests of all states and nations of this area.

EPISCOPATE CONFERENCE RENEWS INVITATION TO POPE

LD091536 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] On 8 Jun 1982 the 185th Episcopal conference met in Warsaw, chaired by the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp. It was attended by bishops ordinary. At the end of that meeting the following communique was published:

The main topic of the conference was the planned visit by the holy father to Poland.

The bishops joyfully renew the invitation to the holy father in August of this year to come to Poland for the jubilee of the 600th anniversary of the presence of the image of Our Lady of Jasna Gora. The bishops are convinced that the pilgrimage of the holy father, brought about despite the difficulties, will be a sign of the great grace of God and will bring about the unity of Poles and strengthen international ties. Without delay the bishops inform the holy father of the (?unchanged) expectation of his visit and will enter into talks with the local authorities to prepare and carry out the pilgrimage of the holy father in a fitting way.

WARSAW CITES POPE: 'MORAL OBLIGATION' TO VISIT

LD101100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Pope John Paul II has stated during the general audience in St Peter's Square that it is his moral obligation to go to Poland this summer.

JARUZELSKI RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST CEMA SESSION

LD091718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] In Budapest the 36th CEMA session is continuing.

The leader of the Polish delegation, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Warsaw several hours ago.

GUCWA, SEJM DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW 9 JUNE

LD091450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union a delegation of Polish parliamentarians led by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa has arrived in Moscow.

The program of the 3-day visit envisages meetings with Soviet parliamentarians and with representatives of economic and cultural circles. As Stanislaw Gucwa stated after arriving by air in Moscow, the purpose of the journey is primarily to tighten relations with the Supreme Soviet and also to hold talks on the further development of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation.

ZSL NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD092058 Warsaw PAP in English 1436 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 June -- In an interview for the Polish Peasant Party newspaper DZIENNIK LUDOWY published today, Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz noted that "Poland's position has been, doubtless, seriously weakened.

"This is hardly surprising as for nearly two years we were losing credibility as a partner -- and not only in relations with our closest neighbours. We were failing to meet our commitments and had to withdraw from many markets as a coal exporter in disrespect of long-term contracts. Poland was taken for a country of strikes and chaos, was seen as a state drifting to an unknown destination," Vice-Minister Wiejacz said.

"Our position was undermined not so much by a high foreign debt, as by the lack of possibilities to repay the debt schedule. There are countries with bigger debts than Poland, like Brazil or Mexico. Yet, if they maintain their ability to pay the debts back and simultaneously continue to develop, they are faring well in the world, they are desired partners. We do not have the money for repayments and clear setback has taken place in our economic development," said Vice-Minister Wiejacz.

"Of course, we are grateful to the international community for all the assistance but a big, 36-million nation, cannot build its future on such a foundation," observed the Polish deputy foreign minister.

"Poland has always been an open country, a country of large 'draughts', of various political fronts. Hence, the impact of the world on the events in Poland was significant and, vice versa, because Poland lies in a very important region of the world from the political point of view.

"At this moment our position will depend not only on the economic factors but also on when and to what a degree we will manage to put our country in order -- an order accompanied by lawfulness as well as economic, social and culture dynamism and -- I'm not hesitating to say that -- dynamism in the structures of government and socialist democracy as well. If we attain this objective relatively soon, including what we shortly call national agreement, then our international position will quickly improve. The question of what bad for the world may result from Poland will lose currency.

"We have been dealing recently with various forces in the West which would like to influence the development of the situation in Poland in accordance with their desires. They are treating our country as a permanent hot-bed of unrest and such a link in the chain of the socialist countries which can be weakened till it snaps."

Vice-Minister Jozef Wiejacz added that "the approach of these forces to Poland is instrumental. Poland is treated by these forces as a soccer ball which can be shot at the Soviet goal. This becomes evident during various international meetings, recently, for example, at the CSCE conference in Madrid.

"We base Poland's security on the cooperation and alliance with our closest neighbours, and first and forement with the Soviet Union. Such are our practical conclusions. They are accepted by the majority of society, though -- let's be frank -- not always for the same reasons. A part of the society accepts these alliances for ideological reasons, a part from the position of common sense -- that is for purely rational reasons.

"The seeming, exotic alliances or the conduct of an uncertain policy, like the staking on contradictions between super powers -- which was pursued by Minister Beck (Poland's pre-war foreign minister) or realistic, strong agreements.[as received] The unequivocal choice has been made."

Touching upon the issue of sovereignty, the deputy foreign minister said that "as international life develops in the contemporary world, in every -- even bilateral -- agreement the government takes on itself certain commitments limiting its freedom of action."

"This is a historical and inevitable process," stated Jozef Wijacz. "The notion of sovereignty is evolving in the contemporary world. For instance, there are economic sanctions against Poland. Representatives of the states which joined this action declare in conversations that they are not with this policy. However they joined in the action taken by the United States because it stemmed from the commitments taken by these countries or from the need for solidarity. Are these countries fully sovereign then? Do such U.S. allies as the FRG and Australia maintain their full sovereignty?

"If one resigns from certain attributes of sovereignty, then an important thing is what one gets in return and whether the other side also makes some sacrifices along. Even big super powers do not act in a vacuum and cannot take decisions without regard to the resultant effects," stated the foreign vice-minister.

SEJM COMMISSION HEAD STATES MARTIAL LAW DOUBTS

AU081232 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Zdzislaw P. Gwozdz report on DIE PRESSE interview with Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, chairman of the Sejm Judicial Committee -- date and place not given]

[Text] Vienna -- "Many people are disappointed by martial law in Poland; the state power must give them what they expect from it, otherwise it will cease being a state power." Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, chairman of the Polish parliament's (Sejm) judicial committee [vorsitzender des justizausschusses des Polnischen parlaments] and president of the Polish Jurists Association is not, according to himself, a supporter of martial law, which he prefers to call "state of emergency."

"The government, too, has expected more of the martial law. The judgement as to whether or not its proclamation was the right thing to do will no doubt be passed by the lord and by history." However, the development has shown that the "psyche of the society reacts more slowly, and realizations come much slower, than was expected." The lawyer knows that opinions have been and will continue to be divided. "The hoped-for equilibrium is difficult to achieve, last but not least owing to the serious economic crisis." Any easing of the martial law stipulations will affect the economy last of all, he says.

Czeszajko refuses to regard the fact that recently, different opinions about the martial law have been published in the Polish press, as an indication that there are various groups behind the various papers which are trying to pursue their own aims with the aid of the public. Rather, "We have been too dependent on uniform views; the conditions of internment differ essentially from those applying to people serving prison terms, especially because they are only of a temporary nature. The publication of a complete list of internees would be a "requirement of moral ethics," but the number of internees is fluctuating. The public should be informed about the proceedings.

In exceptional cases, which were stipulated by decrees of the Military Council, military courts took charge of some of the pending court proceedings, such as for example that against Leszek Moczulski and the "Confederation For an Independent Poland." This taking charge applies only to the type of trial, however, while the rule that laws must not be retroactive is strictly observed. In the jurist's opinion, such manifestations of socio-political activity as the "committees for national salvation," which were set up after the pattern of the military council, do not have any definite legal form.

Parliament was not consulted prior to the proclamation of martial law, but in the fall of 1981 the government submitted a bill on special powers, which was available to the deputies.

KISZCZAK ISSUES ORDER ON BORDER GUARDS DAY

LD091520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] On the occasion of border guards (WOP) day, tomorrow, Minister of Internal Affairs Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak has issued a special order. The minister has expressed thanks to the officers, draft soldiers, and civilian employees for their service in guarding our borders to date carried out in cooperation with the border guards of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Today, on the eve of the WOP soldiers holiday, a concert took place in Warsaw, attended by representatives of staff, professional and draft soldiers, veterans and reservists, and civilian employees of WOP.

MILEWSKI CHAIRS MEETING OF PZPR LEGAL COMMISSION

LD092248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] A session of the PZPR Central Committee Law and Order Commission is taking place today. The debate is chaired by Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

ORZECHOWSKI ATTENDS SIEDLCE VOIVODSHIP MEETING

LD092334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited Siedlce Voivodship today. During a meeting with a group of 400 party activists in Siedlce, the current sociopolitical situation, and the tasks of the political front arising from the resolution of the seventh party Central Committee plenum and the party voivodship committee plenum on the matter of political work in Siedlce Voivodship, were discussed. The results of the discussion on the ideological-programmatic declaration "What Are We Fighting For, Where Are We Going" were also debated.

MOKRZYSZCZAK, GLOWCZYK ATTEND VOIVODSHIP PLENUMS

LD092238 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] In Wloclawek and Przemysl, PZPR voivodship committee plenums have taken place. In Wloclawek the directions of action of the voivodship organization, in order to strengthen its ranks, were discussed. The plenum in Przemysl was devoted to housing construction.

The Wloclawek debates were attended by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and in Przemysl by Jan Glowczyk, alternate Politburo member.

FACTORIES SUBMIT PROPOSALS ON SELF-GOVERNMENT

LD101014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Initial proposals on the subject of renewing self-government activity in factories are arriving at ministries. However, there are not many of them to date. According to initial figures 10 proposals have been submitted in the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry, 17 in Ministries of Chemical Industry and Light Industry and 19 in Ministries of Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Industry. As PAP has reported it is characteristic that there is a lack of proposals from large enterprises which decide the shape of our industry. PAP also states that the political decision expressed in the resolution of the eighth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee on the matter of reactivating self-government is being realized quite slowly. As a result, 1 and 1/2 months after the resolution was adopted we have only one self-government, in (Korzedy) furniture factories.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH DISCUSSES YOUTH'S SHARE IN POWER

AU081608 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 4-6 Jun 82 p 3

[Stanislaw Zawislinski article: "Young People and Power...."]

[Excerpts] Jerzy Urban has provided the incentive for the reflections that follow: In a TV discussion around Easter he said that the young generation may feel disappointed because, as a result of martial law, the concept of changes, which was represented by this generation, has simply been defeated. If young people had a sensible and reasonable program for social renewal, Urban said, they would not walk about with the halo of victors.

One can guess the premises of the aforementioned theses. Their sponsors (not only Urban, unfortunately) have no doubt evaluated the Solidarity program as a sociopolitical concept of the entire young generation, thus silently assuming that after August young people identified themselves almost exclusively with the activities of the new union.

On the other hand, attempts are being made to conclude from the fact that Solidarity and other trade unions have been suspended and have disappeared from political life that almost everything in the Solidarity program and activities was erroneous and senseless, which is one reason for the defeat of Solidarity and the young generation.

The thesis about young people's defeated concept also suggests that the post-August changes were taking place on the plane of the conflict between generations.

The logic of these arguments is iron logic, but it cannot be accepted because it overlooks the facts and social sentiments. In order to refute the simplifications and generalizations cited above, I will allow myself a few observations.

First, Solidarity. At a time when total criticism of Solidarity's activity is continuing, it is necessary to note that many ideas, solutions and initiatives produced by the birth of Solidarity, by its first congress and by its negotiations with the state and administrative authorities at various levels can and should be utilized now and in the future.

two, Solidarity vis-a-vis the young generation. Although young people called the tune in Solidarity activities, they were not agreed on all issues. They argued at various levels and did not draw up a uniform concept for reforming the economy and the state. They did not create the young generation's uniform political front of struggle for social renewal, and there were reasons for it: Solidarity was a union of an uneven political and philosophical character; aside from massively joining Solidarity, young people had hopes that other organizations would also go for changes in the country's political and economic system.

It was not without reason that representatives of young people set about reforming "old" youth organizations, establishing new organizations and participating in the changes in the party, the political parties, branch trade unions and various associations. This was because, while massively supporting the main catchwords of renewal, young people interpreted and wanted to implement them in different ways. They stressed thus both their individuality and multifaceted differentiation and, at the same time, demonstrated their belonging to the individual social classes, strata, groups and milieus.

In the Gierek era young people were treated as instruments, even as decorations. They were a "generation of great opportunities," to whom all outlets to professional, material and political advancement were closed at the end of the seventies. People as old as 40 years were in charge of youth organizations. These facts alone prove most clearly that the young generation had the right to feel discriminated within the country's political and economic system. It was unable to assume responsibility for the country's economic management because there can be no responsibility without real participation and influence in the necessary measures. It was natural that young people experienced frustrations and breakdowns and that they seemingly sought refuge in the philosophy of "private enterprise" [prywatnosc] when their knowledge, qualifications, skills and initiatives were not properly used and were often unwanted.

That is why we should not be particularly surprised that to young people the post-August changes meant opportunities to improve their own private, social and political situation. Fighting for structural and general solutions and for democratization of life, young people also fought for their right to be doers in the broadest sense of the word. They saw that this could be achieved through the pluralism of youth organizations, the self-government movement, the autonomy of higher schools and so on. They also wanted more power, as I have already said. They wanted to manage and decide and to have opportunities to show their mettle at responsible posts, in implementing important tasks and in solving the most crucial and difficult problems.

Aside from their great desire to improve our social relations, the young people (and not only they) battled their own deficiencies in the knowledge of society and of the mechanisms governing society and at times lost their sense of what their interest was and what the interest of alien forces and what we could and could not afford as a state. No doubt the most difficult thing was to find answers to the ever-recurring questions of how to implement democratic relations in a differentiated society, which was battling a crisis.

It seems to me that the issues of the widely conceived participation in the most widely conceived government; of realistic opportunities for holding leading positions at all levels; of participation in counseling; of opening the prospects for professional, social and political advancement -- these issues have still not been solved from the viewpoint of the young generation. They could be compared to a corset that pinches as much as the daily difficulties, housing troubles, money problems and so on pinch. "If I have to wait for my knowledge, education, qualifications, skills, enthusiasm and keenness to materialize only after 20 years, when I may be appointed a manager, councillor, adviser, Sejm deputy, secretary and so on, then it is better for me to go abroad," many young graduates reason, or go for private initiative, become selfishly enterprising and join destructive schemes. They are discouraged by the fact that only very few people out of every 30 or so are able to become ministers, mayors, voivodas, secretaries, rectors, deans, managers of large plants and school directors.

To put it simply: The situation is such that the most numerous group in society -- people of up to 35 years of age -- does not participate in government and in making the decisions about the fates of the state and even its own enterprises in proportion to its numerical strength, qualifications, knowledge and skills. A majority is in a decisive minority, although objective conditions are such that this should be the other way around.

When we now ask ourselves how to counter young people's feelings of frustration, how to win back the allegedly "lost generation" for the country and how to convince people that we still have a chance and that this chance depends on young people, it is worth contemplating whether one of the basic conditions under which the young generation would assume its challenge is to offer its representatives leading posts at every level and places in the Sejm and the people's councils. In other words, to allow young people to participate in government and in decisionmaking.

How to do that? Not so long ago a party activist told me: We have agreed to appoint a person between 30 and 35 to every leading collective, including ministerial collectives. If such a person fails to live up to our expectations, we bid farewell to him and take on a new person of the same age.

From the biological viewpoint, the young will in any case take the places of the old, but the point here is not the change in generation guard or deciding which generation has been victorious and which has not because it has or has not had any concept. The issue is more serious: We want to overcome our crisis and to promote the prospects for Poland's development. To do this we need young people who, for this very reason, must be allowed to govern socialist Poland to a greater extent.

FROZEN FOOD PRICES REDUCED TO CLEAR STOCKS

LD100908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] New prices for frozen vegetables and culinary products will be lower by an average of more or less 30 percent than those in force to date. The operation of repricing of the massed stocks of food which involves both production enterprises and trade will take several days. Because of various production costs of frozen vegetables and culinary products in individual enterprises, the retail prices of similar articles which originate from different enterprises may be different. This is a one time only seasonal lowering of retail prices for refrigerating industry products. In principle it is supposed to empty refrigeration chambers for this year's strawberries and also for stocking other foodstuffs.

MINISTRIES ANNOUNCE IMPROVED MEAT SUPPLIES

LD091806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy and the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services announce that in order to improve the supply of food to the population, various kinds of offal, including giblets, and poultry excluding chicken, will be sold outside the rationing system until the end of June this year. It is also recalled that mutton and cured meats made from offal are not rationed. Apart from the above, in order to improve the supply to workers' canteens and workers' holiday homes and restaurants, a decision has been made to increase the allocation of beef this month.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH USSR -- The Polish foreign trade agency "Elektrim" concluded new export contracts with the Soviet Union. This year we shall send to the Soviet Union about 500 transformer [word indistinct] for the oil extraction industry. This will allow the (?Apator) factory in Torun and electrical assembly enterprises to engage in stable production until the end of the year. We shall also sell to the Soviet Union a total of 3 million telephone relays [pol przekaznik], which will allow us to fully exploit the production capabilities of Polish manufacturers of these goods. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 1 Jun 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT JORDAN 'SECOND PART OF JUNE'

AU091954 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official visit of friendship to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the second part of June at the invitation of his majesty King Husayn and Queen Nur.

'ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S APPEAL' TO UN ON DISARMAMENT

AU091138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Jun (AGERPRES) -- At the end of the enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the RCP (June 102), Nicolae Ceausescu showed that a new impetus and expression should be given to the Romanian people's will of peace by organizing further demonstrations now, when the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament is under way, demonstrations which should end in sending telegrams and motions to the United Nations. Millions upon millions of signatures are to express the Romanian people's will of peace, of not admitting nuclear weapons in the country's territory, of doing so as no nuclear armaments exist in Europe.

Starting today, June 9, a broad campaign will take place in Romania to gather signatures on the "Romanian people's appeal to the special session of the United Nations on disarmament."

We render below the text of the appeal printed in the Romanian press of June 9:

The Romanian People's Appeal to the Special Session of the United Nations Organization on Disarmament for Disarmament, for a Europe Free of Nuclear Weapons, for a World of Peace

Concerned over the intensification of the arms race, which poses serious danger to the peoples' peace and the very existence, over the growing threat to peace and security, we, the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, our entire nation address -- under these very serious international circumstances -- our solemn appeal to the special session of the United Nations Organizations on disarmament to adopt concrete measures conducive to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, reduction of military expenditure, so that the huge material and human resources, released by halting and slowing down the arms race, be placed in the service of progress and welfare, of the eradication of economic underdevelopment.

Just as the other European peoples, the Romanian people firmly demands the cessation of the deployment and development of new medium-range nuclear missiles, the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place, the complete elimination of nuclear armament from the continent.

Today, the whole mankind is confronted with the question of choosing between war and peace. Nothing can justify the policy of arming and war.

The United Nations Organization, all heads of state and government -- whose representatives are gathered in this special session -- have a great responsibility to their peoples, for the future of human civilization, to free the world from the burden of the arms race, from the frightening spectrum of nuclear war, to halt the race to disaster, to safeguard and consolidate peace.

In the name of human existence, of the future of mankind, we address the United Nations Organization, all states and peoples the call to leave aside all considerations and obstacles and decide upon the cessation of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place. Let us achieve a passage to disarmament before the first nuclear bombs are dropped. When bombs start being dropped it will be too late. The Romanian people, alongside all the peoples of the world, demands that urgent action should be taken now before it is too late so as to ensure the people's fundamental right -- the right to peace, to life, to freedom.

We must resolutely demand that the voice of the people be listened to and their will to live in peace observed.

Citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Highly conscious of your duty to the homeland's present and future, to the destinies of the whole mankind, sign the Romanian people's appeal for disarmament, for peace, for a Europe free of nuclear weapons, for a world of peace.

Let the will of the sons and daughters of the homeland's millenary land that everything possible be done for halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, resound ever more powerfully in the world.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS VISIT TO BIHOR COUNTY 9 JUNE

AU090810 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Summary] "Today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu began a working visit in Bihor County. The party secretary general and president of the republic is accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and by Comrades Georghe Oprea and Ion Coman."

After an enthusiastic welcome in Oradea for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades of the state leadership, the guests visited the Infratirea [Brotherhood] machine-tool enterprise. The visit continues at this hour.

Addresses Mass Rally

AU091617 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1416 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at mass rally in Oradea City -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, to begin with, I would like to extend to you and all inhabitants of Oradea municipality and Bihor County warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the government, State Council and myself personally. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are paying a working visit to Bihor County and Oradea municipality. We are now in the second year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We want to discuss with the working people, management councils, party organizations, county committee and people's councils how Bihor County works to unflinchingly implement the 12th party congress decisions, which envisage the high rate of development of the national economy, the attainment of new quality of life and work and the transition of our country to a new development stage. [applause, cheers, chants]

We visited certain industrial enterprises, agricultural units and the Oradea Higher Education Institute. Generally speaking, we gained good impressions from our visit. We noted with much satisfaction the activity carried out by the working people in the units we visited, by cooperative workers and by all working people in Bihor County and Oradea municipality to commendably fulfill the tasks devolving upon them in the current 5-year plan from the country's overall development program.

I would like to congratulate all working people in the units we visited for their results, and all working people in Oradea and Bihor, and I wish them ever greater success in attaining their honorable tasks in industry. [applause, cheers, chants]

I was very pleased to note the development and good technical results attained by the working people of the Infratirea enterprise. Indeed, good results were attained there. There is an intense concern over renewing production and raising the quality and technical level of machines being produced at that enterprise.

I noted with satisfaction that highly technical machines were introduced in the production process and that the enterprise plans to modernize the entire production by 1985. I discussed with the comrades there actions to ensure that Infratirea becomes a model enterprise of a high technical level and that the products turned out there should be on the level of world technology. This is how I raised the issue: Up to now, Infratirea has attained a lot, both from the viewpoint of its development and from the viewpoint of the professional and technical training of its cadres. It is high time that Infratirea produce more and better, thus becoming an enterprise with a highly technological production occupying first place not only in our country, but also among the best enterprises in the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

I am convinced that the working people and management council, this wonderful collective of the enterprise, will do everything possible to commendably fulfill their highly responsible tasks. Indeed, Infratirea will be one of the good enterprises of Socialist Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

What I have just said actually applies to all enterprises in Bihor and Oradea and the entire industry of Socialist Romania. In the years of socialism, particularly in the seventies we attained a modern and powerful industry equipped with highly technical machines and installations. It is now necessary to fulfill the task set by the 12th congress, which is the attainment of a new quality of work, which means a highly technical production which should ensure that Romanian industry becomes competitive both from a technological and economic viewpoint. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is necessary to pay greater attention to questions concerning labor productivity, economic efficiency, reducing material expenditures and production costs in general, reducing material consumption and recovering materials. We must increase economic efficiency and consequently net income, the national incomes and the wealth of our socialist fatherland, the sure and only way to raise the overall well-being of the people and promote the continuous development of the country. [applause, cheers, chants]

I was particularly pleased with what I noted at the educational institute, particularly in the field of research and innovations with a high technical and economic value. This proves that the professors and students of this institute resolutely act to master the latest achievements of science and technology in all fields while also being concerned with applying them in practice. They are carrying out research in close connection with production and have thus attained wonderful results. I would like to congratulate them at this mass rally and I wish them ever greater success. [applause, cheers, chants]

Indeed, it is necessary to continue to pay great attention to education and to arming the young generation with the latest achievements in all fields of activity. We should base the entire educational process on achievements of modern science in all fields and on the materialist-dialectical concept of the world and life, thus shaping an advanced youth, closely connected with production and work, this being the sure way to assert the human personality of the new man who is devoted to the fatherland, socialism and the advance toward communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

We also gained good impressions from what we saw of the county's agriculture. We were positively impressed during the visit to the agricultural cooperative in the (Borj) cooperative. We noted the concern with attaining an ever better vegetable and animal production. It is necessary to do everything possible to attain ever better and richer crops in Bihor, according to the potential existing in this part of the country. I would like to congratulate the cooperative workers in the (Borj) Commune.

I wish them ever greater successes in attaining the planned production and even larger ones, since it is quite possible to consistently attain at least 5,000 KG of wheat per hectare, 5,500-6,000 KG of corn per hectare in Bihor County, to attain good vegetable production and to powerfully develop the livestock sector to ensure everything necessary to fulfill the self-supply program and to increase the contribution made by agriculture to the country's overall development. [applause, cheers, chants]

We have gained good impressions from our visit and we can assert that the Bihor County working people, both in towns and villages, in close unity and brotherhood, are resolutely working to implement the 12th party congress decisions. Of course, comrades, there are certain shortcomings and deficiencies. I do not wish to refer to them now. I know that you are well aware of them. I know that the county party committee and all collectives are well acquainted with the deficiencies still manifest, and I am convinced that they will draw all necessary lessons from the activities thus far and from discussions at various central committee meetings, including the latest expanded plenum, and will act to rapidly eliminate shortcomings in various fields and to ensure that all units unswervingly fulfill plan provisions and attain increasingly better and cheaper high-quality production. [applause, cheers, chants]

I have visited Oradea and Bihor several times in the past. I would like now to prove my trust in the Bihor inhabitants and not criticize them in public, in the conviction that they will know how to act to eliminate all shortcomings this year and perform with good results in all fields. Do you agree with this, comrades? [loud and prolonged applause, cheers, chants]

During the visit, I participated in the inauguration of the independence monument in Oradea as a symbol of the united struggle of the working people in these lands, regardless of the nationality, for the socioeconomic development and the independence of our fatherland, Romania, and as a symbol of doing everything possible to continuously strengthen the fatherland and its independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers, chants]

In the years of socialism and in the past 10 years, Bihor and Oradea have developed in all fields. This applies to all counties and inhabited areas of our fatherland. Actually, the statistics show economic increases of 40 to 50 times in various fields throughout the country. There are counties with an even greater development. This powerful development of the national economy is the result of the policy of our Communist Party, which is doing its best to rationally distribute the forces of production throughout the fatherland, proceeding from the fact that ensuring equal rights and working and living conditions for all our fatherland's inhabitants can only be attained by developing the forces of production in all counties -- industry, agriculture, other branches -- and education, science and culture. Only harmoniously developing all counties and localities of the fatherland guarantees full equality in work, life and all fields of activity. This equality we have pursued and will unflinchingly pursue in Socialist Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

Working people of Romanian, Hungarian and a few other nationalities live here in Bihor and Oradea. They have lived together here for centuries. They have worked and struggled together and everything existing in these lands and everything built in the years of socialism, this great development of the economy, industry, agriculture and education is the result of their joint work, under the leadership of our Communist Party. This demonstrates that only in close unity and brotherhood, by working together regardless of nationality, we have a common fatherland and the same origin -- we were born here on Romanian soil and here it is that we must build socialism and communism, in full equality and independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in addition to the existing provisions for developing Bihor and Oradea, we are planning to develop the chemical industry more powerfully and to ensure that the Sinteza chemical enterprise of Oradea should become a modern enterprise of high quality and should increase its production in this field of chemistry during the current 5-year plan. [applause]

This sets great tasks for the chemical workers, for the county party committee and for all those who are called upon to practically achieve this development in 2 and 1/2 years and to see that, along a machine-building center, Oradea will also become a more powerful chemical center than it has been that far. I believe that this is possible, comrades. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, comrades, together with the achievement of the goals under the 5-year plan and the additional goals both in industry and agriculture, we must more forcefully develop small-scale industry both in cooperatives and people's councils and in nonco-operativized areas, in associations or groups of citizens so as to make better use of the means and possibilities we have available in order to ensure a proper supply of construction materials and of a number of other necessary materials which are available in Bihor and which will lead to an increase in the working people's incomes and to an increase in the general production of Bihor County. [cheers, chants]

We must understand well, comrades, that the level we have reached requires from us sustained activity to diversify our activity and production process in all fields. We must produce more, more and more. We must unleash the creative energy of the working people and of our people in all fields of activity.

Less theory from this point of view, fewer words and more deeds, we must proceed in all fields to work, to production, production and again production. [cheers, chants]

When I stress the problem of industrial and agricultural production, I implicitly stress small-scale production services because this constitutes the basis for our overall activity and for all our development -- theoretical, cultural, scientific. Therefore, at the recent plenum I stressed once again that the forces of production are the ones that have created conditions for the general development of our fatherland and for improving the material and cultural well-being of the people. It is necessary to act with great determination so that Bihor County will also hold an important place in the current 5-year plan in developing all sectors of activity. I have known the people in Bihor for almost 30 years now, and I trust that they will not lag behind and will occupy a front-ranking place. [cheers, chants]

At the same time it is also necessary to carry out intensive political-educational work to improve socialist awareness and shape the new man so that each citizen of our fatherland, each person from Bihor will understand that he is part and parcel of this big family of more than 22 million people and only through the work of each member of that family will we be able to enrich our country even more and improve our life in all fields -- both material and cultural. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, concerning ourselves with developing our fatherland, we never forget that in the international arena there have emerged very grave problems, beginning with the problems of the economic crisis, with tension and conflicts in various parts of the world and the accentuation of the arms race, which is taking on increasingly larger proportions, thus endangering the very existence of mankind, and with the accentuation of the gaps between rich and poor countries -- all this requires an intensified struggle by the working people everywhere and by all people for a democratic policy based on the principles of fully equal rights among peoples and on respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

As a socialist country we act to develop relations with all the socialist countries. We do all we can to develop cooperation with our neighbors so that this cooperation will contribute to intensifying everyone's work in socialist construction. Let us see to it that the socialist countries will set an example of equal cooperation among themselves and an example of contributing to the struggle for peace, for independence and socialism. [cheers, chants]

We pay great attention to the problems in the Balkans, to developing cooperation and collaboration among the Balkan countries and to turning our area into an area of peaceful cooperation, without nuclear weapons and we are ready to participate in a meeting at the head of state and government level in the Balkans to achieve this goal which is in keeping with the aspirations of all people in the Balkans. [cheers, chants]

We are also developing relations with the developing countries. We too, as a developing country, act to strengthen the solidarity of all those countries to achieve the new international economic order. We are firmly convinced that the developing countries today have the necessary strength to impose new international relations and impose the achievement of a new, more just and better international economic and political order. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

At the same time we are developing relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all world states, irrespective of social system. We believe that under the international circumstances, cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence among all states constitutes an objective necessary to achieve a lasting peace and the socioeconomic progress of each nation. [cheers, chants]

We firmly advocate the cessation of military conflicts in any part of the world and the resolution of problems by peaceful negotiations. This is in keeping with both the interests of the given countries and the general interests of peace and international cooperation. Within this framework and from this mass meeting, I would like to express our people's firm condemnation of the military actions undertaken by Israel in Lebanon against the Palestinian people. I also appeal for the immediate cessation of those actions and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and call for reestablishing quiet in that area and for resolving problems by negotiations, for achieving a lasting peace based on resolving the Palestinian people's problem and on the creation of an independent Palestinian state and ensuring the integrity and independence of all states in that area. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

Romania firmly acts, together with the European peoples, to stop the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to withdraw and destroy existing ones. We firmly act so that Europe will be free of medium-range missiles and of any kind of weapons. We act for a united Europe, without nuclear weapons. [cheers, chants]

The UN special session on disarmament is taking place at this time. We want to express the hope that this session will adopt concrete decisions to stop the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. In this respect our people, in mass events like other peoples in Europe and throughout the world, are firmly expressing their desire to stop the arms race through the millions upon millions of signatures which we are putting on the peace appeal which we will send to the UN special session, thus expressing our determination and desire to do all we can within our power to strengthen cooperation and unity with all the peoples and to bring about peace in the world. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

There are many problems to be solved in the world and they must be solved in a new, democratic manner in the interests of the peoples. However, at this time the fundamental problem is that of peace or war. Therefore, we must do all we can to ensure peace for the peoples -- an essential condition for each people to concern itself with resolving the complex problems of socioeconomic development. Therefore, the struggle for peace today is one of the most important and basic problems of the whole of mankind. [cheers, chants]

Today all people of good faith, all responsible people, irrespective of their field, admit that a new war will not have victors or losers. A nuclear war will endanger and erase life on earth. In the name of life and man -- the supreme creation of nature -- we must do all we can to stop the war, to achieve disarmament and peace. We must ensure the life and free existence of peoples, our socialist nation included. [cheers, chants]

We highly appreciate the actions for peace in Europe and throughout the world and we are determined to actively participate, with all our might, in the joint struggle to achieve this vital desire and to achieve peace in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I want once again to express our satisfaction with what we have seen in Bihor, in Oradea and with the manner in which the working people are acting in close unity to implement the targets and the tasks under the 12th party congress decisions. I want to repeat that our general impressions are good.

But I must especially stress that we were especially impressed with the warmth of people everywhere we went -- in enterprises, in villages. This shows the firm attachment of people in Bihor and Oradea to the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy. This warmth of the working people fully convinces us that the people in Bihor will always do their duty. [cheers, chants]

In this connection I want to wish you, all the people in Bihor, increasingly greater successes in all fields of activity, much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

WOOD PRODUCTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU081328 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] The first session of the permanent Romanian-Soviet working group for economic and technical-scientific cooperation in forestry, pulp, paper and wood processing took place in Bucharest between 31 May and 4 June.

A protocol concluded on this occasion provides for measures to intensify cooperation and collaboration between the two ministries in goods exchanges, mutual deliveries of products, technical-scientific research and other areas of mutual interest.

ONESCU RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL

AU081340 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] Comrade Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions and chairman of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR, received on 4 June I.V. Bernov, deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who paid a visit to our country.

The meeting was attended by Ioan Botar, secretary of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. I.V. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES DASCALESCU ON ELECTION

AU081326 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu:

We congratulate you on your election as prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. I take this opportunity to reiterate our determination to continue the fruitful development of friendship and cooperation between our countries. We wish you success in your new responsibilities.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

MINISTER BERGHIANU CALLS ON BURUNDI PRESIDENT

AU081352 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Jun 82 p 8

[Summary] Jean Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, received on 1 June in Nujumbura Maxim Berghianu, Romanian minister of labor and chairman of the Romanian side of the Joint Romanian-Burundi Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation. The commission proceedings are currently taking place in Burundi. On this occasion, an exchange of messages took place between the Romanian and Burundi presidents. In his message, "Burundi President Jean Baptiste Bagaza reiterated his country's desire to develop comprehensive relations of cooperation with Romania in the spirit of agreements reached during the Romanian-Burundi summit in April 1979 in Bujumbura."

URSU CALLS ON AUSTRIAN SCIENCE MINISTER

AU081945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Vienna, 8 Jun (AGERPRES) -- Professor Ioan Ursu, first vice-chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology, now in Vienna, had an interview with Dr. Hertha Firnberg, federal minister for science and research of Austria.

On the occasion, they analyzed the stage of carrying through of the programmes of scientific and technological collaboration established in the spirit of the summit understandings between the two countries and also discussed actions and specific projects of scientific and technological cooperation in chemistry, machine-building, agriculture, alternative energy resources and nuclear physics. In that context, they also analyzed the stage of preparations for the session of the Romanian-Austrian Commission on Technological and Scientific Collaboration due in Bucharest.

In the spirit of the initiatives and activities of the "Romanian National Committee of Scientists and Peace," presided by Academician Elena Ceausescus Do Engo, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, they also approached current aspects of the intensification of scientists' collaboration in the two countries in the struggle against the arms race, nuclear above all, against the war danger, for disarmament and peace in Europe and the world over.

On the occasion, an exchange of salutes was made between Elena Ceausescu and Dr. Hertha Firnberg.

BRIEFS

STATEMENT ON ENERGY -- Brasilia, 4 Jun (AGERPRES) -- Taking the floor during the plenary session of the Group of 77 meeting on cooperation among the developing countries in the field of new and renewable energy sources, Romania's representative, Nicolae Ghenea, Romania's ambassador in Brasilia, set forth the outlook of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu on the resolution of energy questions, that of using the new and renewable energy sources included, as part of the wider process of establishing a new international economic order. He pointed to the responsibility devolving, on the one hand, on the states possessing classical energy sources -- oil in particular -- to guarantee the access, on equitable terms, of the countries showing a deficit with such sources, and on the other side, the responsibility of the state possessing technologies in the field of new energy sources to ensure the developing countries' unhampered access to those technologies. The Romanian representative also highlighted Romania's interest in collaborating with the other developing countries for a wider use of the new and renewable sources of energy. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 4 Jun 82 AU]

MOJSOV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, LEAVES MEXICO

Views Mexican-Yugoslav Ties

LD091512 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 9 Jun 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Mexico City, June 9 (TANJUG) -- There are all conditions for further development of Yugoslav-Mexican cooperation which, in view of the role and reputation of the two countries, contributes to overall struggle for world peace. This was said at a press conference in Mexico City by Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, who last night (Tuesday) ended a four-day official and friendly visit to this Latin American country.

The content of Mojsov's meaningful and cordial talks with his host, Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, President Lopez Portillo and a number of prominent Mexican figures confirms the closeness of the two countries and means an important contribution to the promotion of bilateral cooperation.

The Yugoslav-Mexican talks powerfully emphasized the importance of the struggle for a new world economic order and confirmed the identity of views on all major questions in international relations. The political and cultural relations between Yugoslavia and Mexico were [words indistinct] exceptionally successful, and it was agreed that new [word indistinct] should be sought for the promotion of economic cooperation which offers vast, still untackled possibilities.

The Yugoslav and Mexican sides emphasized the importance they attach to disarmament and established that big powers, being preoccupied with arms competition, ignore the fundamental problems of mankind, such as the development problem. In this connection Mojsov said that instead of sabre rattling efforts should be channelled towards global negotiations in the United Nations, and underlined that solutions to crises should be sought by all nations, on an equal footing, regardless of their ideology, size, power and or wealth.

The ministerial meeting in Havana of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries showed that the policy of nonalignment plays an essential part in the present, critical state of international relations, it was assessed in the Yugoslav-Mexican talks. The Mexican side paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its role in the movement of nonalignment.

Mojsov's visit to Mexico is assessed as having offered a new opportunity for the two countries well-known for their active commitment to relaxation of tension in the world, equality, development, the halting of the arms race, as well as for their opposition to the use of force in international relations, to exchange views and experience and determine further joint actions.

Foreign Secretary Ends Visit

LD091132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0934 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Mexico last night after a 4-day official and friendly visit at the invitation of Jorge Castaneda, minister of foreign relations.

Lazar Mojsov had meetings here with Miguel de la Madrid, presidential candidate of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), who emphasized that "if he is elected, he will give special importance to relations between Mexico and Yugoslavia, because of similar experiences in the struggle for authenticity and because of proximity of standpoints and views." He also met with Ojeda Paullada, president of the PRI, and Luis Echeverria, former president of Mexico and director of the Institute for Scientific and Technical Research of the Developing Countries.

PRESIDENCY CONDEMNS ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

LD091946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1756 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of Yugoslavia today, Wednesday, most severely condemned Israel's aggression as a repeated gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of peaceloving and nonaligned Lebanon.

At a session in Belgrade presided by Presidency member Vidoje Zarkovic, it was said that Israel's policy of violation of the U.N. Charter and generally accepted norms of the international community represents a serious threat to security and peace in the world.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia voiced full support of United Nation's and nonaligned countries' efforts towards halting the Israeli invasion and securing the withdrawal of its troops from the Lebanese territory, and towards protecting Lebanon from the aggression and enabling its independent development.

TANJUG, TASS OFFICIALS MEET, SIGN CONTACT

Talk With TASS Director

LD081736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1701 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary of Information Mitko Calovski received here on Tuesday Director General of the Soviet agency TASS Sergey Losev, now in Yugoslavia at the invitation of TANJUG. Views on significance of cooperation in information activities of the two countries were exchanged, especially between news agencies.

TANJUG-TASS Cooperation Accord

LD082204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG and the Soviet news agency TASS Tuesday signed a new contract on cooperation between the two journalistic institutions. The contract, signed in Belgrade by Aleksandar Bakocevic and Sergey Losev, directors of TANJUG and TASS, respectively, is based on complete equality and mutual benefit, and provides for the exchange of news services and photographs and the extension of assistance to each other's correspondents in their work.

TANJUG EDITOR WEIGHS HAVANA NONALIGNED MEETING

LD071524 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1142 GMT 7 Jun 82

[By TANJUG editor D. Radovanovic]

[Text] Havana, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- The nonaligned ministerial conference in Havana has strongly underlined the need for preserving the essence of the Nonaligned Movement such as created by its founders, observers here assess.

"We must preserve the movement," said head of the Nigerian delegation Okani, "such as created by its great men, Tito, Nehru, An-Nasir...such a movement is becoming increasingly necessary from day to day."

It was emphatically pointed out that the policy of nonalignment is needed more than ever by the present-day world. It was substantiated at the conference that the international situation has deteriorated and that peace is seriously threatened. Detente is at a standstill, the cold war is being revived, the arms race is continuing, and the bloc division of the world is entering a new stage of dangerous aggravation.

In this situation, bloc pressures on the nonaligned countries are gaining in strength so that some voices, albeit individual and isolated, could be heard on what was (?described) as "nature alliance" of the nonaligned with one or the other bloc grouping.

Proceeding from that fact that differences in view and even some tragic conflicts exist between individual nonaligned countries, the Havana conference laid emphasis on the action unity of the movement. The prevailing view was that the nonaligned will be able to wage an effective struggle for peace and for surmounting the current world crisis only if they are united. It was pointed out that the policy of nonalignment is the only force prepared to turn international relations back to the road of peace and cooperation based on equality. The Havana conference also underlined the seriousness of the economic situation facing the contemporary world, especially the developing countries. No political changes can take place in the world if economic relations are not changed concurrently, speakers in Havana said. The participants called most strongly for the establishment of a new international economic order which has become an imperative of our times. The unity of the movement must be built-up on the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment, it was stressed in Havana. There can be no compromise in this, and these principles must equally be applied to all regions and all countries.

The debate focused in particular on the targic war between Iraq and Iran, whose shadow is also hovering over the fate of the next summit scheduled to take place this September in Baghdad. Barring the verbal duel between the two countries' representatives, all other participants in the debate insisted on a peaceful settling of this and other (?conflicts) among the nonaligned and other countries. Baghdad as the place of the next summit was not discussed here, except in the lobbies, as the issue was not on the agenda.

The Malvinas war was also discussed, but the participants refused to explicitly condemn or support either side, although such a request came from some countries. The conference confirmed [words indistinct] non-aligned that Argentina has the right to sovereignty over the archipelago, but condemned the absurd war and demanded that the two sides sit at the negotiation table and reach a peaceful solution.

The general [words indistinct] the national liberation struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa and Central America in their aspiration towards [word indistinct] their own destinies by themselves and becoming free from (?foreign intervention) and pressure. Differences in approach were manifest in the debate on specific issues. As for the Mideast crisis, all participants supported [words indistinct] (?resolution) and the right of the Palestinian people to its own state, but Arab countries do not all share the same (?view) on many elements of this complex problem in which many [word indistinct] influences are involved.

Differences were also manifest regarding problems connected with Vietnam, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. That differences exist and will exist in future is no surprise to anybody. It is normal that there should be differences in approaches to certain issues in a movement rallying 95 countries. But it became evident once again that there are many more important things upon which the nonaligned can and must build up their unity and strategy.

PEC STUDENTS SENTENCED FOR NATIONALIST OFFENSES

Two Albanians Arrested

LD091522 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1328 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- The District Court in Pec, a town in the Province of Kosovo, sentenced on Monday two students of the local secondary school to four years in prison each, and another to three years for the established criminal offence of manifestation of national hatred from the positions of Albanian nationalism and for inflicting of serious assault and battery. These students, one of the Albanian nationality, last December insulted and made a rude physical assault on the deputy director of the secondary school who, having received serious injuries and in an unconscious state, was taken to hospital where he received medical treatment for a long time. Two members of the Albanian nationality were taken into custody, also in Pec, for beating up worker Sava Bakich on May 30. Criminal proceedings against the two bullies will be started.

Nationalist Disturbances Scored

LD091712 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, June 9 (TANJUG) -- The District Court in Pec, a town in the Province of Kosovo, sentenced on Monday two students of the local secondary school to four years in prison each, and another to three years for the established criminal offence of manifestation of national hatred from the positions of Albanian nationalism and for inflicting of serious assault and battery.

At the same time, a political action of the League of Communists and all social and political organizations and structures of Kosovo for an energentic showdown with Albanian nationalism is daily gaining in intensity.

A joint session of the Presidency of Kosovo and the Presidency of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists concluded that showdown with manifestations of Albanian irredentism must be focused, above all, on concrete struggle against all forms of political pressures aimed at moving Serbs and Montenegrins out of Kosovo.

The two presidencies noted that in Kosovo, in spite of doubtlessly achieved results, hostile actions still occur. They manifest most frequently in daubing of slogans and distribution of leaflets of anti-Yugoslav content, through threats and physical assaults on Serbs and Montenegrins, setting of fires and profaning of monuments of the national liberation war.

In the spring of 1981 Kosovo was the scene of organised disorders and demonstrations from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In the action to unmask the real objectives of the irredentists, whose ultimate goal is the breaking of Yugoslavia, a large majority of members of the Albanian nationality are engaged.

The Albanian nationalists in Kosovo enjoy open support by the highest state and party leadership of neighboring Albania.

This interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs become prominent again at the congress of the Albanian trade unions in Tirana. In its Wednesday's number the Albanian-language daily organ of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Kosovo RILANDJA strongly condemns a statement by President of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions Rita Marko that in Yugoslavia the "national education and national culture of members of the Albanian nationality are brutally violated".

Noting that official Tirana is fully informed of the truth concerning these "violations", the daily sets out that at present 276,000 primary-school pupils of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo attend lectures in their mother tongue. Of the 87,000 secondary-school students, 70,000 are given lectures in Albanian and 31,000 of the 42,000 students of Kosovo University's ten faculties and seven high schools also attend lectures in the Albanian language, RILANDJA writes.

"Official Albania is mistaken if it believes that text-books from Albania with hostile, nationalist contents must find themselves in the hands of our pupils," RILANDJA stresses. The Albanian-language daily from Kosovo also writes that everybody knows, above all the Albanian leadership, what obstacles are placed before any book is allowed to be brought into Albania, even a children's picture book. Our pupils use literature from all parts of the world, the daily adds.

The Albanian leadership, including Rita Marko, seems to have forgotten that good-neighborly relations cannot develop as they should if somebody interferes in the internal affairs of his neighbour.

KOSOVO SOCIALIST YOUTH SEE ADMISSION WORK FAULTS

LD072236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Admission of young people from Kosovo into the League of Communists is not the affair of the province's youth organization alone, nor should it be. [words indistinct] Despite positive results, practice has shown that there are instances of a spontaneous and unorganized attitude being adopted in the policy of admitting young people into the ranks of the league. If one adds to this that insufficient ideopolitical work has been done with newly-admitted members, then it is clear why a number of young communists were among those responsible for counterrevolutionary and hostile activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. These comments were aired at today's session of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo Federation of Socialist Youth, at which issues relating to the admission of young people into the league and the activity of young communists in the work of the youth organization were reviewed.

It was emphasized that [words indistinct] practice of submitting applications for admission to the league has to a great degree given way to nomination from the self-same environment from which the young people come. It was stated, however, that particularly on the occasion of jubilees and celebratings, that the youth organization is often quite simply asked to provide a lengthy list of candidates for party membership. Attention was drawn especially to the impermissible lack of involvement in the youth organization shown by some communists. Membership in the league must not, it was said, be a passport to any sort of realization of personal ambitions. The determining "visa" for such membership should first and foremost be proof of [word indistinct] in the activities of the youth organization. It was therefore concluded that in the future the criteria for nomination and admission to the league should be consistently respected, and that that important work should be carried out jointly by the youth and party organizations.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT PAYS VISIT TO KOSOVO

AU092131 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has arrived in Pristina on a 2-day visit to Kosovo. Tonight he held talks with the most responsible provincial officials about the economic situation in Kosovo. It was pointed out that the economic situation is very difficult, and attention was called to the measures and actions that must be taken to overcome this situation, something that would also directly affect the entire stabilization of the situation in the province. It is foreseen that tomorrow the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will participate in the work of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo which will discuss the political and security situation in Kosovo. In the afternoon, Dragosavac will attend a session of the political aktiv of the Trepca combine.

'IRREDENTIST' INJURED WHILE RESISTING ARREST

LD071643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatina 1550 GMT 7 Jun 82

["Arrested Irredentist Offers Armed Resistance" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Tetovo, 7 June (TANJUG) -- In Tetovo today, Rafi Halili, well-known exponent of enemy activity from the positions of nationalism and irredentism, offered armed resistance to Tetovo public security men who went to arrest him. As the arrest was taking place, [name indistinct] of the Tetovo militia was slightly injured, while the accused, Halili, sustained severe injuries.

At the Skopje District Court an enquiry has begun against Halili, from Tetovo, on the basis of well-founded suspicions that he had commited the criminal act of associating for the purpose of enemy activity, according to Article 136 of the SFRY penal code, and in connection with Article 114 on counterrevolutionary threats to the social system. The enquiry, as reported by the District Court today, is still in progress.

NEW SOLVENE SAWP PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

AU091408 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 3 Jun 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 2 Jun -- Having been elected president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, Franc Setinc addressed the members of the SAWP Republican Conference, speaking about the most important tasks of this front organization. He particularly stressed the necessity of involving all the working people in striving for stabilization, and he also stressed the great contribution of Mitja Ribicio, outgoing president, to the enhancement of the SAWP role. The time in which we live demands a total mobilization of all the creative forces of our people, a complete trust in the masses of people, their maturity and consciousness. This cannot be achieved without the SAWP.

Half jokingly and half seriously, I would say that there is no fear that I will link my responsibility mechanically with party obedience, for I am well aware of the interindependence between the responsibility to the League of Communists and the responsibility to the Republican Conference of the SAWP, and through it to all the SAWP members. In the resolution of the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia, we said something in connection with the attitude to religious people that is valid in a broader sense, too: that the League of Communists has no special rights in the socialist movement which would not be at the same time the rights and interests, needs and aims of the workers class and all working people. If that thought, borrowed from the Communist Manifesto, were not valid at the present time, the will and consciousness of self-managers would be identified -- as it is in many places -- with party forums or even with individuals, and this would be pernicious for our movement.

We must clip the wings of the administration, which often appears as a new bureaucracy stifling the development of socialist self-management. The fetish of administrative measures is a worm eating the workers' power and creating the illusion that only the state can be the almighty savior in the present difficulties. This march of the state, which firmly clings to the overstepped bounds drawn by the Constitution, can be checked and pushed back within the limits of its functions only by better, more rationally organized associated labor. This again depends primarily on the pace of integration in all fields of associated labor, and primarily on the development of a worker's self-managing socioeconomic position in associated labor and society that assures, as Kardelj puts it, his concern for attaining maximum results of business operations, investments and integration. The worker must feel that his living and his future are not without dependence on the fragmentation of the economy, closed economy, poor organization and low productivity of labor, an unsuitable schooling system, poorly developed cultural life and on the bureaucratic ossification of the political language, too. Despite some punches below the belt, we shall not renounce this responsibility -- the care for a better and more understandable Solvene language -- for it is an inseparable part of our sovereignty, although the Language Tribunal would perhaps be better called an advisory board than a tribunal. Likewise we resolutely reject the suspicious insinuations that the assimilation of workers from other republics is an underground part of Slovene official policy.

Comrade Ribicic undoubtedly deserves much credit for the development of the SAWP over the wider Yugoslav area. The pluralism of self-managing interests on a Yugoslav scale, where the dialectics of the class and the national aspects must be fully expressed, essentially depends on the role of the SAWP, and the leading creative role of the LCY, in it. Neglecting the SAWP may check the development of our community more than we think and may even distort the League of Communists itself, for the events in Kosovo show that it could have long term and almost irreparable consequences.

The discussions about Yugoslavism and the so-called "togetherness" should also be viewed primarily from the point of view of whether they enhance the awareness of our people so that nothing can deflect us from our path. This is the path of the development of Yugoslavia as a socialist, self-managing, federal and nonaligned state, in which the peoples and nationalities freely draw closer together and establish links, and in which they solve their problems and conflicts of interests in a democratic way, for we know that our society is not without conflict.

I am sure that it is on your behalf, too, that I express my most cordial thanks to Mitja Ribicic for everything he did for the development of the SAWP, for its lively actions, for the development of its internal democratic machinery, for the enhancement of the sections, for the enhancement of a democratic and creative dialogue, for the work of the printing fund, for the development of good relations with religious communities, and so forth. With his scintillating, sharply barbed polemics, he sometimes disturbed the minds in Yugoslavia, but this was merely a welcome refreshment in the considerable mental laziness in which cliches have overgrown dogmatic thought. In saying this, I promise you, the delegates who elected me, that I will continue my work along the road which is well-directed and laid out.

Once again: Thank you. I wish Comrade Ribicic much success in his new responsible post in the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

TIMETABLE FOR 12TH LCY CONGRESS ANNOUNCED

AU072110 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 12th LCY congress will begin its work on 26 June at 1000 hours [0900 GMT] in the hall of the Sava Center in Belgrade. At the first plenary session, following the election of the working bodies of the congress, the delegates will hear a report on the work of the LCY between the two congresses which, it is believed, will be submitted by Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The work in commissions will begin on the same day in the afternoon and will continue through the following 2 days. The second and third plenary sessions will be held on 29 June, when the resolution of the 12th congress and amendments to the LCY Statute will be adopted and the election of the LCY organs will be confirmed.

The congress will work in six commissions: the Commission for the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations, Economic Social Development and Economic Stabilization; the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy; the Commission for the Organizational Building of the League of Communists, Ideopolitical Preparation, Statute Problems and Cadre Policy of the LCY; the Commission for Current Ideological Problems in Education, Science and Culture; the Commission for International Relations; and the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

Yugoslav newspapers, radio and television stations have so far registered 1,256 reporters to cover the work of the 12th LCY Congress: 690 journalists, 64 press photographers, 63 movie cameramen, and 438 technical staff. At a regular briefing for journalists accredited to the LCY Central Committee Presidium today, it was assessed that this number is too large and that the editorial boards should review their requirements once again. Above all, one should take into consideration the working conditions for such a large number of journalists and other staff, and the question of economizing is not to be neglected.

BAKARIC SUCCESSFULLY UNDERGOES OPERATION

LD091512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Zagreb, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- According to an announcement by the concilium of doctors, Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today underwent an operation on his prostate gland in Zagreb Military Hospital. The operation went well. The patient's condition immediately after the operation was normal.